INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REG'D. NO. B. 1003.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

VOL. XIX NO. 213- BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN R. T. C. DELEGATES PERTURBED.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Lord Sankey Draws Up Agenda

CRY OF MINORITIES BEFORE FEDERATION

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It is understood that the original intention to appoint a Sub-Committee of the Federal Structure Committee to settle the agenda of the ensuing meetings has been abandoned, and Lord Sankey himself is engaged in drawing up the list of suggested subjects for discussion, which will be submitted to members for consideration before the next meeting, at which opportunity will be given to the new members to record their views on the progress hitherto made and future plans. It is expected that expression will be given to the view which finds favour in some circles, that position of the Minorities should take precedence over the determination of the precise form of the Federal Constitution. The Princes Delegation, including advisers, will meet in full Committee on Sunday.—Reuter.

"Mac" And Sankey To Meet Mahatma On Arrival.

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Arrangements are proceeding to enable Lord Sankey to meet Mahatma Gandhi on arrival.

It is understood that Mr. MacDonald is also participating along with Lord Sankey in the Sunday discussions. The Conservatives strongly resent Lord Sankey addressing Gandhiji "Mahatma Gandhi."

The majority of Ministers demand independence in Indian affairs while the Opposition stand for late Government's policy as it is evidenced by electing Mr. Benn, Lord, Snell, and Mr. Pathic Lawrence to the R.T. Conference despite Conservative opposition. Interesting developments are expected on Monday.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Lord Sankey's Plea For Agreement

LONDON, Sept. 7.

In greeting the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference at its opening session, Lord Sankey said the coming weeks would afford an opportunity for reaching an understanding.

"Such an opportunity," he said, "may never come again in our lifetime. Do not let us miss it. Uniformity may not be possible or may not even be desirable, but let us strive for unanimity. I believe that with patience and goodwill we can and shall reach a settlement. There is world opinion which we shall rightly have to reckon if we fail."—Reuter.

NO PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL SCHEME

Gwalior State's Definite Decision

DELHI, Sept. 8.

It is understood that Gwalior State has definitely decided not to participate in the Federal scheme of the new constitution. —A. P.

STOP PRESS

ADDITION TO BRITISH R. T. C. DELEGATION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter understands that Major Elliot, Financial Secretary to Treasury, has been added to the British Delegation to the Round Table Conference and also Federal Structure Sub-Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—All members of Indian delegation to the Assembly of League of Nations and other Indians deeply regret K. C. Roy's death and sympathise with his widow.

Doctor Hyder has been elected Chairman of Agenda Committee.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET POLICY NOT ENCOURAGING TO INDIA.

Gandhiji In A Dilemma

TO SPEAK OR NOT TO SPEAK ON MONDAY

CONSERVATIVE RESENT HIS BEING ADDRESSED AS "MAHATMA".

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Indian Nationalist delegates express disappointment at the speeches delivered by the Premier, Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare, at the opening session of the Federal Structure Committee. The Government members did not repeat the Labour Government's policy in reassuring terms.

Indian delegates are much perturbed at Sir Samuel Hoare's attitude which was not calculated to inspire any hopes. To-day's opening performances are considered to be not encouraging.

Monday's sitting of the Committee was devoted to observations by new members regarding the settlement of procedure.

An important document comparing the Round Table recommendations in a tabular form with the Nehru and Simon Reports and the Government of India despatch is circulated among the members of the Committee.

"INDIA'S EMANCIPATION IN INDIANS' HANDS"

R. T. C. Merely An Aid And An Opportunity

SIR ALI IMAM URGES ASSERTIVENESS OF UNITED INDIAN VIEWS

PATNA, September 9.

Interviewed by the Associated Press before his departure for Bombay "en route" to England Sir Ali Imam. Member of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. said: "Political emancipation of India lies in the hands of Indians. The Round Table Conference is merely an aid and an opportunity. It can serve but one purpose if rightly used, and that is, it can give occasion for focussing Indian aspiratons. If these preparations have not a common basis, futility of such agencies as R. T. C. is obvious.

The success of the London Conference does not depend on the attitude of British delegations, but the assertiveness of Indian views concentrated as a single expression. It is for the various communities in India to realise this essential condition for obtaining results from the deliberations at the London Conference.—A.P.

LABOUR DELEGATION TO R. T. C.

Personnel Unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It is understood that the Labour opposition delegation to the Round Table Conference will consist of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Benn, Mr. Lees-Smith, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence and Lord Snell, of whom the first three will be members of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI IN A DILEMMA

Vow Of Silence.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

S. S. "RAJPUTANA", Sept. 8.

Our Correspondent on board the "Rajputana" cables:—"If the meeting is held on Monday I will be in a most embarrassing position," said Mahatma Gandhi, when shown the Reuter message announcing the adjournment of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee till Monday.

"Monday is my Day of Silence. When I took the vow, I made three exceptions,—first, if I am in distress and can only be assisted by my speaking; second, if some one else is distressed, and, third, exceptional circumstances such as unexpected call from Viceroy or other high officials who must be seen in the interest of the cause."

HOPING AND PRAYING.

Gandhiji added that his appearance at the Committee on Monday could only come under the third exception, but only by considerable stretch of the meaning seeing that it is not sudden and unexpected. Mahatmaji pointed out that since he must hold himself in readiness for private conferences with two of the highest Government officials on Sunday, he could not anticipate a period of silence nor postpone it to Tuesday, because the Committee will sit during the whole of the week. He said he was hoping and praying that it would not be necessary to reach final decision, but that a way out of the difficulty would be found.

JINNAH'S PARTING SHOT.

M. ZAFAR ALI'S ATTACK.

"I Thought He Was A Wise Man"!

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Mr. Jinnah's parting shot at the Hindus is resented by Madras Muslims. The following views expressed exclusively to "The Chronicle" by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan are typical of the average Muslim opinion here. He said "Wise men never indulge in generalisations. I thought Jinnah was a wise man at I had great regard for his sanity of views I am surprised to hear him addressing a meeting of Muslim Students Union in Bombay. The language is most unfortunate. He branded the whole Hindu race as a pack of fools. Nothing could be more unstatesmanlike. I wish Mr. Jinnah would become a wiser man after reaching London. From my experience of Madras Presidency, where there are 4 crores Hindus, I can say they have a soft corner in their hearts for their Muslim brethren. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned there is no question of Hindus tyrannising over Muslims as Mr. Jinnah would have us believe. Similarly the Muslims in Bombay and Bengal have never been known to be anti-Hindu. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with refreshing frankness said that excepting the Punjab and U. P. Hindu Sabha has no following. Tven in the Punjab and U. P. there are very many Hindus who are not influenced by the rank communalism of Dr. Moonje or Bhai Paramanand. It is certainly not the Hindu Sabha which seems to obsess Mr. Jinnah. I wish Mr. Jinnah had advised the Muslim students to be self-reliant and not tried to create a defeatist mentality repugnant to Islam which is the determining factor in Indian politics.

LAHORE POLICE ARREST SIX BOYS

Another "Plot To Wage War Against King"

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

Six boys have been arrested and 17 warrants have been issued. According to the police there is an Association at Lahore active in sympathy with the revolutionary party. This Association it is alleged, does propaganda for revolutionaries by circulating posters and leaflets. One of accused, who has made a Confession, has revealed names of persons responsible for the issue of Red leaflets. Among the persons wanted by police are members of the Naujavan Sabha, members of the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case and Defence Committee well-known journalists. Charges include waging war against the King."

Lord Willingdon Not Retiring Early.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Inquiries in official circles show that there is no justification for the expectation on the part of the "Daily Herald" (London) that Lord Willingdon may retire from Viceroyalty before expiry of his term.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI ON MISSION OF PEACE.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The Frontier Gandhi, who arrived at Dera Ismail Khan, the scene of an unfortunate communal disturbance, is straining every nerve to restore good relations between the two sister communities. Assisted by six Frontier leaders Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is holding an enquiry into the causes of the last disturbance.

The Committee appointed by the Hindu members of the D. I. Khan Bar to enquire into the recent disturbances has submitted its report. "We are convinced," the Committee says, that the plot for burning and looting shops was pre-arranged. Over 300 shops were burnt0 down within a couple of hours, almost all separately. It was not mob frenzy that put the shops to fire. It was was the action of some thoughtful planning mind." The Committee think it was a case of hopeless mishandling of the situation on the part of the police.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

Sandwich Wins.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

At Doncaster to-day, St. Leger Stakes, run over one-and-three-quarter miles resulted as follows:

Sanwich	First
Orpen	Second
Sir Andrew	Third.—Reuter

Unemployed March On Westminister.

RUBGY, Sept. 9.

A procession of unemployed several hundreds strong marched to West-Minister last night and asked to be allowed to send a deputation to the Prime Minister. The deputation was admitted to the Commons and had an interview with the member for their constituency. The police found it necessary to disperse a section of the procession and arrested several men for obstruction. The procession dispersed at about 10-30 p. m.

DISORDER AT BRISTOL.

There was some disorder at Bristol this morning when the unemployed marchers attempted to enter the Trade Union Congress, which had refused to receive a deputation. The police restored order and no arrests were made.—B. O. W.

GOGATE GETS 8 YEARS' HARD LABOUR

College Boy Found Guilty Of Attempt On Life Of Governor.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 9.

Gogate, who was charged with an attempt on the life of the Governor of Bombay in the Fergusson College Library on July 22, was unanimously found guilty on all the three charges by the jury.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury sentenced Gogate to eight years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 307 I. P. C., two years' under Section 19 E. of Arms Act and another two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 19 of Arms Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "GUILTY" AGAINST GOGATE

But Recommend Him For Mercy.

Further hearing in the Fergusson College outrage case began before Mr. Wadia, the Sessions Judge, to-day at 11-20 a.m. At the outset the accused requested the judge to allow him a short interview of five minutes with his counsel' The judge allowed the interview. The Judge, then addressing the jury summed up the facts of the case and the charges against the accused. He observed that for Section 19 E and 19 F. they have to act as assessors and give their individual opinions for Section 307 they had to speak through the foreman. Proceeding the Judge read out the statement of the accused made in the Court and the last portion of the statement in the Lower Court that accused shot two shots. The Judge observed that "it will not be possible to keep separate 19 E. 19 F. and 307 as they rest on each other." He then read out evidences of those who accompanied the Governor in reading room and what they had to say about two revolvers. Further he referred to the search of accused's room. Here he noted that articles were found at different places in the room. The bigger guard had the same number as that found with the accused. He questioned why some one else should possess the bigger guard of the revolver found with accused. Further he questioned whether it was possible for the accused to snatch the photo and revolver from accused's friend in the presence of Governor and 250 students. Why the accused snatch the photo before he knew that his friend had revolvers. The snatching of revolver must have involved some struggle. Could this go on without any notice? How could accused's friend escape without any notice and go and place the bigger guard in accused's room?

After dealing with Sections 19 E. and F. he came to 307. Here the judge observed: "The difference between the evidence of Capt. Peto and Mr. Mahajani the shots must have been fired before the party advanced between the desks." Further the judge referred to the attack made by Mr. Bhopatkar regarding the notice. Naturally the Principal must have collected evidence and written what he himself has seen. Proceeding further the judge referred to the discrepancies brought forward by the defence counsel one by one and observed them to be of less importance. Parkhe he observed to be an unreliable witness as the principal said that he informed the M. T. C. Sergeants on the 22nd morning. Therefore there was ample time for students to know about the Governor's visit and, therefore, to go armed. That the visit was not a secret could be noticed from the statement of the accused. Further he observed that there was nothing definite to show whether the currency notes were in the wallet or not. But this did not materially change the fact that shots were fired. The reason why His Excellency was not asked to give evidence was because the prosecution had sufficient evidence to prove their case. Again about other discrepancies the Judge could not see how they affected the real fact. "If once we come to the conclusion that two shots were fired by the accused the next question arises what was his intention." Because his excellency was not injured, it did not mean that accused had any other intention than killing him. Again what did the accused state in the Lower Court. It was the duty of the Magistrate to take all what is stated. Then the Judge referred to the letter written by accused in Jail. The judge asked whether the words "stamped patriot" written in the letter to behaviour of the friend or accused's intention and deed. He took an hour and a quarter to sum up the case.

JURY'S VERDICT.

At 12-35 p.m. the Jury retired and came out at 1-35 p.m. The verdict under charge 307 was "guilty." It was unanimous The Jury also recommended that it seems proved that the accused fired two shots at His Excellency but owing to the inferior quality of bullets the Governor's life was saved and in view of the young age and emotional temperament of the accused Jury recommended the accused for mercy. The accused was found guilty under Section 19 E. and 19 F. by Messrs Bhave, Trivedi, Shaikh, Jadhav and Patwardhan, the assessors. Their reasons in brief are that the accused kept in possession arms and ammunition without license and moved about here and there without license.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	6.66
To-day's Opening Rate	6.69
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.84
Difference	+.18

Broach Expectations Rs. 151

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	3.47
To-day's Opening Rate	3.52
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	3.56
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

Silver Ready	13/
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	13 1/16
Higher	1/8

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Bhaderva	44	7	0
Ashad	44	6	0

VIRTUAL VIOLATION OF DELHI PACT.

Journalists' Protest Against Press Bill

GOVT. REASONS CONTRARY TO FACT.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Secretary of the Journalists' Association of India has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Government of India (Home Department) and the President of the Legislative Assembly:

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India views with grave apprehension the introduction of the new Press Bill. One of the terms of the Delhi Pact was the withdrawal of all Ordinances and but for the fact that the Press Ordinance expired a few months earlier it would have been one of the Ordinance just withdrawn.

The new Bill is, therefore, virtually a violation of the Pact.

The Committee is not satisfied that the reason given, namely, prevalence of terrorist propaganda in the Press is in accord with the facts. With insignificant exceptions the Indian Press as a whole is pledged to non-violence and has condemned strongly political murders and attempts. From past experience of the Committee is certain that the Bill, though intended to deal with murder propaganda, will be indiscriminately applied to curtain the legitimate freedom of the Press.

The Committee, therefore, suggests that the Bill be dropped; but if that is not done it suggests that provision be made in the Bill that action under it can be taken only if approved by an Advisory Committee of Journalists which the Committee recommends should be appointed in each province for the purpose.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING.

(SEE PAGE 12).

BREACH OF PACT IN MADRAS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Spet. 9.

Report from Nellore says that the salt officials of Sulurpet have instituted cases against 200 people who have gathered salt in pans from neighbouring villages. The Sub-Magistrate of the place is punishing villagers with fines extending to Rs. 20.

Sub-Inspector interviewed by Sjt. Hanuma Reddy seemed have told that he had no orders and if orders were received prosecutions would be stoped.

Congress leaders are contemplating interview with the Commissioner.

Despite Subash Babu's absence Tamil Nadu Naujawan Conference Erode, will be held on September 11. Sjt. Kirandas, brother of Jatindas, has been deputed by Sjt. Subash, Bose to preside over the conference, which will be opened by Bai Burga Bai, Subash Babu will fly from Calcutta to Erode and be present for a day, weather permitting.

BUY THE
Sunday Chronicle
And Win A Substantial
CASH PRIZE
Over Rs. 350 Cash Distributed In Our Last Competition, And Over Rs. 250 As Consolation Prizes

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill in your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications and the minimum salary expected.
A 3579

WANTED—CANDIDATES. For Particulars send two annas stamp to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5815

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Indian Flake Cigarettes. Salary Rs. 100/- plus commission and rent. Apply Box No. 200-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS on Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- including T. A. plus office and stationery expenses to open branch offices and organise banking business. Apply with one anna stamp to METROPOLITON INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
(2)

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every Town for an easy Selling and Novel Scheme. No security. Income guaranteed to honest and hardworking men. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. for terms send one Annna Stamp. ORIENTAL GENERAL TRADERS, Mazagoan, Bombay.
A R5705

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Shorthand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Spring-smiths. And for Bombay, Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior shorthand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R5821

REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931. to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES, at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

Lost & Found.

LOST one LEATHER BAG (Gladstone) containing clothes and some documents on the Poona Panchgani Road, somewhere near Kelavda, finder will be rewarded by M. R. DALAL, Gowalia Tank, Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
L R 5813

Educational

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur Sind.
E R 5704

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Profession

SEXUAL WEAKNESS CURED!—Fat made thing and thin made fat, by systematic exercises. Sure result. Private tuition at home. Write immediately Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5810

FREE! FREE!—American Cotton one "Certainty" Figure given free to-day to "Sunrise Weekly" buyers worth One Rupee and to-morrow to "Sunrise Monthly" buyers worth annas eight on production. Daily six figures given free, never fails. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R 5820

DON'T BUY big string of Cotton Forecast. But buy V. J. M.'s ONE SPECIAL SELECTION and make money. V. J. M., opposite Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5819

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS from reliable Firms and Dealers are invited for a miscellaneous number of articles required for the building of Railway carriages. These tenders will be received upto 13th October, 1931.

The entire requirement has been classified into 2 divisions Nos. I and II and separate tenders under each head are required to be submitted.

LIST NO. I.—deals exclusively with Timber requirement and a detailed list of the same as also copies of Tenders can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2/- only.

LIST NO II.—gives details of Hardware, Glass, Rubber, Electrical materials as also paints, varnishes, etc. A copy of this list as also the Tender form can be obtained from the office on payment of Rs. 3/-.

An amount of Rs. 600/- must be deposited as earnest money for tender submitted against list No. 1. The earnest money required to accompany a tender for list No. II will be 10 P.C. on the cost of the materials tendered for at the prices offered.

CONTROLLER.
Gwalior Engineering Works.
3576

S. S. "SHUNKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 9th September, 1931, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

M. KOMADA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 3rd Sessions of 1931, which commenced on the 6th day of July, 1931, has this day been DISSOLVED, and the 4th Sessions of 1931, will commence to-morrow, the 10th September 1931, at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
3583

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. P. Mody who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September, 1931, to the 17th October, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Balard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 26th October 1931, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th September, 1931, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
3580

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO SUB-SECTION of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st July, 1930, Notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 2½/- per complete copy, or Rs. 3/- per copy of an individual Ward list, at the Electoral Department, Municipal Offices, Fort.

(1) Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his/her name inserted in the said list (which can only be done in any one Ward), or who (his/her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his/her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his/her choice of the Ward in which he/she wishes to vote, or to apply that his/her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his/her claim, objection or application as the case may be

and

(2) Any firm or company, other than a joint-stock company desiring to have the name of its partner authorised to vote at the election (a person other than a partner of the firm or Company concerned cannot be so authorised) inserted in the Roll, or to alter the name of the representative appearing in the List, should apply to the Election Officer at the address above stated on or before the 1st October, 1931. Communications received after 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on that date will not be accepted.

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he/she denies the right of any person to be entered in the Roll, the evidence which he/she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to and his/her number in the ward list.

All claims for enrolment should be supported by the production of rent bills for April, 1931. It is desirable that such claims should be made on Printed forms which can be had free of charge at the Electoral Department.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 28th August, 1931.
3556

Public Notices

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK LTD., DADAR.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on Sunday, the 13th September, 1931, at 3 P.M. (S. T.) in the King George English School for Girls, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, to consider the remaining amendments to the By-Laws of the Bank. Shareholders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE.
Hon. Secretary.
Dadar 9-9-31.
5816

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1167 of 1931

CHIMANRAM MOTILAL a firm .....Plaintiffs

Vs

WADHOORAM MEGHRAJ BAJAJ, a firm ..... Defendants

To

Messrs. WADHOORAM MEGHRAJ BAJAJ.
The Defendants abovenamed

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 5,700/- interest and costs as mentioned in the Plaint. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave, if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 5,700/- and interest and the sum of Rs. 200/- for costs.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1931.
(Sd. H. A. VAKIL.
for Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs: KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
3582

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 632 OF 1931

Re: KALIDAS GOVINDJI, UMERSI GOVINDJI and NARANDAS GOVINDJI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bhandup and carrying on business in the firm name and style of Messrs. Kalidas Naranji at Dana Bunder without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO., a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 4th day of September, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as Insolvents.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
3581

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Under Instructions from Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Bholanath Loknath and Vasudeo Loknath, the Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of May, 1929 and made between Dayaram Nathu Morarji and Mohan Nathu Morarji, both minors by their duly appointed Guardian Bai Puribai, widow of Nathu Morarji of the One Part and Valabhdas Gopalji, Jethalal Valabhdas and Lakhmidas Valabhdas, therein called the "Mortgagees," of the other part, under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of February 1931, made between the said Mortgagees of the First Part, the said Mohun Nathu Morarji, a minor by his mother and duly appointed Guardian, the said Bai Puribai, widow of Nathu Morarji, the mortgagor of the 2nd Part and the Transferees of the third part and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indentures and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors, Messrs. B.G. Parekh & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

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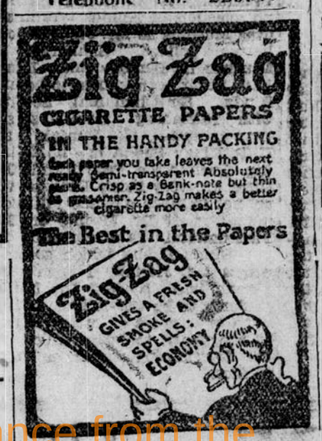
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x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
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BERAR'S POSITION IN INDIAN FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Demand For Removal Of Present Anomaly.

The Berar All-Parties' Committee, consisting of 21 members, representing the various Berar districts, have issued a Note relating to the future political position of Berar. It is a case submitted for the consideration of the Members of the R.T. Conference. The Committee state:—

"In pursuance of the Resolution of the Berar All-Parties' Convention, held at Akola on 21st June, 1931, we the members of the Committee present for careful consideration of the Members of the Round Table Conference and the Sub-Committees appointed by the said Conference, the following facts and points relating to the political status and position of Berar in India, the difficulties which arise out of its anomalous position and which also handicap the moral, material and political development of its people with the object of urging on the members of the Conference and the Committees thereof the supreme necessity to make adequate provision in the future Constitution in order to redress the long-standing grievances of the people of Berar."

After referring to the early history of Berar, the Committee observe:—

"The Marathas established themselves as 'de facto' rulers of Berar in 1718, reducing the Subhedars appointed by the Emperor of Delhi to the position of their agents for the purpose of collecting Chauth and Sir-Deshmukhi. Asafjah, the founder of the Nizam's dynasty in Deccan Hyderabad, defeated Mubarizkhan, Governor of Khandesh at Fatekharda in 1724, and on the strength of that victory he began to assert his claim to be the sovereign of Berar. The Bhosla Rajah of Nagpur never recognised this claim, but on the other hand posted his officers all over the Province. They occupied it with their troops and collected the revenues. In the year 1803, the Maratha Confederacy was defeated in the battle of Assai and Argaon. The Bhosla Rajah of Nagpur signed the Treaty of Deogaon by which he resigned all claims to the territories and revenues West of Wardha, Gavilgarh and Narnala. It was by the partition treaty of Hyderabad in the year 1804, that Berar territories which were ceded by the Bhoslas of Nagpur to the British Government were made over by them to the Nizam.

TREATY WITH NIZAM.

In the year 1853, a new Treaty was concluded with the Nizam, under which the Hyderabad contingent was to be maintained by the British Government, who for payment of this force, and in satisfaction of other claims, districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lacs were assigned by H.E.H. the Nizam to the Company. The Berar districts assigned by this Treaty are now properly understood to form the Province of Berar.

The provision of this Treaty which required the submission of annual accounts to H.E.H. the Nizam were found to be productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen out of the levy of customs duties under the Commercial Treaty of 1802. To remove these difficulties and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in the days of Mutiny, a new Treaty was concluded in the year 1860. By Article IV of this Treaty "H.E.H. the Nizam agrees to forego all demand of an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts for the past, present or future. But the British Government will pay to H.E.H. the Nizam any surplus that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges under Article VI and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government." In 1902, a fresh agreement was entered into with H.E.H. the Nizam. This agreement reaffirmed His Highness' Right over Berar, which instead of being indefinitely assigned to the Government of India, was leased in perpetuity at an annual rental of Rs. 25 lacs and authorised Government of India "to administer the Province in such manner as it might deem desirable." In 1903, Berar was transferred to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 4246, dated the 11th September, 1903, issued by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, No. 3917-I-A, dated the 12th September 1902, (53 and 54. Vict. C. 37).

IRONY OF FATE.

Each conquest of the land by a foreigner resulted in the loss of some part of the large territory which was once included as an integral part of the country known as "Vidarbha" in the Pouranik period and "Berar" in the later period of Indian History. A part of it is now assimilated with the Bombay Presidency. Another part, historically, a very important tract of old Berar is absorbed in the Nizam's Dominions. A third part, viz: the entire Marathi-speaking tract east of Wardha river, has now become an integral part of the Central Provinces, and the fourth part which was the Central part of old Vidarbha is the only part of India now known as Berar. This is the net result of the political treaties of 1803, 1804, 1822, 1853, and 1860. The irony of fate is that even this Central part has no well-defined constitution and stable Government of its own under whose fostering care, Berar, the mere fragment of its former self, can thrive, prosper and make a serious effort to regain her position in the Commonwealth of Indian nationalities. After the extinction of the Hindu Kingdom of Deogiri, Berar became the common ground for the soldiers of fortune to covet and exploit without any regard to the interests of the native population and we have to note with deep regret and keen sense of disappointment not altogether unmingled with resentment that the process of exploitation has not ended even though conditions of peace and tranquillity were restored since the cession of 1853.

HALF A CENTURY OF NIZAM'S RULE.

Since 1803 to 1853 Berar was under the administration of H.E.H. the Nizam when the people were subjected to all the evils inheriting in and incidental to the oppressive rule of lessees to whom the Berar revenue used to be farmed out. People literally realised the significance of the phrase "Cankers of a calm world" during the palmy days of the oppressive Farmers-General, viz: Messrs. Palmer & Co., Puranmal and Messrs. Pestonji & Co., to whom the Berar revenues were partly or wholly assigned by the Nizam in repayments of loans advanced to the State. The state of Berar during this period is graphically described by a contemporary writer as a "Squeezed orange."

FIFTY YEARS OF BRITISH RESIDENT'S ADMINISTRATION.

From 1853 to 1903 another period of half a century Berar remained a separate Province under the administration of the Resident at Hyderabad. During this period there was a good deal of progress in cultivation. There was slight rise in population as the Census report of 1881 showed. But the population again decreased by five per cent during the decade between 1891-1900. Inspite of this there were signs of progress all round, but the British Government did not give sufficient attention to the development of the new Province although there used to be considerable surplus in their hands every year, after meeting the expenditure of ordinary Civil Administration and that incurred for the maintenance of the Contingent Force which was a primary charge on the revenues. From the Berar administration Report of 1901-1902 it appears that the revenue was Rs. 1,24,41,522 and the expenditure both Civil and Military together amounted to Rs. 93,00,000 thus leaving a net surplus of Rs. 31,10,033 in the hands of the Government of India to be retained for Imperial purposes. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 93,24,489 only Rs. 53,81,671 were spent for meeting administrative charges for Berar. A heavy milestone of Military expenditure and the good of the Central Government for surpluses left no option to the Resident but to starve the Nation-building departments and neglect the developments of the assigned districts in those matters which accelerate the pace of the moral and material progress of the people.

BERAR ADMINISTRATION UNDER C. P. GOVERNMENT.

Then we come to the third and the last period 1903 to 1930, a period of more than a quarter of a century. This is the period during which Berar is administered by the Government of Central Provinces.

The people protested against the amalgamation from the very beginning when Lord Curzon the then Viceroy of India effected it in the year 1903. Yet they cooperated with the authorities patiently during the first 10 years without much protest in the new experiment with a sanguine expectation that the long story of this exploitation of the resources in the interest of third parties would once for ever come to an end and that Berar would have even-handed justice. But soon after, it became manifest that the Government of Central Provinces looked upon Berar as a fertile source to be tapped in the interest of the Province in the Government of which they themselves were primarily interested. The following figures of the revenues raised in Berar and the Central Provinces and the expenditure incurred over them for the years 1902-03, 1904-05, 1909-10, 1912-13 and 1915-16 are given from a statement published by the Government of Central Provinces in the C. P. Gazette March 24,1917.

In giving below the figures of income and expenditure for the year 1902-03 for C. P. we have excluded the income and expenditure over State Railways. Similarly we have excluded the income from the State Railway and Army receipts in Berar given in the same Statement for calculating the Revenues of Berar for the same year.

STATEMENT OF BERAR REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Year	Revenues	Expenditure	Surplus.
	Rs.		Rs.
1902-03	1,10,39,382		68,10,963
			42,28,400
1904-05	1,27,57,982		66,13,816
			61,43,300
1909-10	1,40,53,179		51,75,976
			88,78,100
1912-13	1,63,79,598		60,31,001
			1,03,48,500
1915-16	1,62,68,922		68,00,538
			94,68,400

STATEMENT OF C. P. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURE.

Year	Revenues		
	Rs.		Rs.
1902-03	1,54,56,931		1,14,80,345
			39,76,600
1904-05	1,69,14,018		1,40,67,131
			28,46,900
1909-10	2,11,28,780		2,43,95,836
			32,67,100
1912-13	2,44,84,723		2,89,16,952
			43,32,200
1915-16	2,53,45,920		3,15,60,198
			62,24,200

If we take into account the expenditure on account of Central offices of administration for Berar and C. P. we have approximately to add 20 lacs of rupees to the expenditure for the years 1912-13 and 1915-16 from Berar Revenues. This will reduce the Berar surplus for that year by 5 lacs and increase the C. P. deficit by 15 lacs. Thus we get a very vivid picture of the financial exploitation of Berar by the Government of Central Provinces during the first 10 years of their administration. They carried on the Berar administration with a view to tap the Berar people more and more without the slightest financial justification for taxation and increase in revenues for the purpose of Berar and raise the annual surpluses from Berar revenues to the sum of 98 lacs of rupees. On the other hand the administration of C. P. as it was being run on extravagant lines so as to cause a deficit of more than 58 lacs in 1912-13.

The Government of Central Provinces prior to the amalgamation of Berar managed to keep their administrative charges not merely within the revenues raised in the Province but actually used to have annual surpluses between 30 lacs and 40 lacs a year. But as soon as the Government of India made a free gift of Berar revenues to this administration they imitated the extravagant ways of "the prodigal son." The Central Provinces Government forgot to cut their coat according to their own cloth but began to indulge in an increasing degree in the vicious habit of using the cloth of Berar for their own coats leaving the Berarees without sufficient cloth to cover their bodies decently. Berar is thus being fleeced without the slightest hesitation.

The object of effecting economy in Berar administration which Lord Curzon had in view in amalgamating the Assigned Districts with Central Provinces was also completely frustrated. Berar expenditure which stood at 53 Lacs of rupees in 1901-02 rose to 603100|- rupees in 1912-13. So the amalgamation was not fruitful of administrative economy anticipated by the Government of India nor of justice to the claims of Berar expected by the people of Berar.

MORLEY-MINTO REFORM PERIOD.

During the period of 10 years under discussion the administration of Central Provinces was purely of the type of what was known as a Non-regulation Province. It was by the proclamation of November 1913, that the provisions of the three Indian Councils Act of 1861, 1892 and 1909 were made applicable to the Province and the first legislative Council of the Province met in August 1914. In this Council, Berar was given the privilege of returning three representatives, one representing the Municipalities, the second the District Boards and the third the landed class. The Berar people who suffered meekly and silently for a period of 10 years and more from the time of amalgamation the injustice done to them could now raise their voice of protest against it through their accredited representatives in the Legislative Council of the Province and since then Berar problem was almost an annual fixture of the Central Provinces Council debates. We cannot refer to this period without acknowledging our debt of gratitude to the late Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudolkar, whose able advocacy had more than anything else served to expose the wrong done to Berar in all its nakedness. The figures which we have hitherto used in this representation of Berar case, were mainly available to the Public through his persistent and untiring industry. If 1903 to 1913 was a period of silent suffering, 1914 to 1920 can be characterised as a period of unavailing protest on the part of the Berar representatives in the hope of getting the wrong redressed.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

It was also during this period the invidious distinction between a British Province and a Non-British Province like Berar in the matter of its legislation became particularly noticeable. Till 1914 i.e., the inauguration of Morley-Minto Reforms there being no local Legislative Council, all laws for Central Provinces were made by the Imperial Legislative Council, while the laws for Berar were enacted by the Governor-General in Council in his Foreign Jurisdiction. So far as the Legislative powers were concerned, the people of both the Provinces were more or less standing on the same footing though there was undoubtedly a great constitutional difference between the mode of Legislation for them. In the case of C. P. it was the Legislature recognised under the Government of India Act while in the case of C. P. it was the Legislature recognised under the Government of India Act while in the case of Berar it was the Governor General in Council in his Foreign Jurisdiction.

ADMINISTRATION BY C. P. GOVERNMENT AND ITS LEGAL ASPECT.

The authority under which the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces carried on his administration of Berar during the Morley Minto Reforms period was the Government of India Foreign Department Notification No. 4246-I-B. dated the 11th September 1903 by virtue of which the administration of Berar was transferred from the Resident at Hyderabad to the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces. It was not thought necessary to issue any fresh Notification although the introduction of the Morley Minto reforms in the Central Provinces in the November of 1913 brought about a considerable change in the powers of the Chief Commissioner and his Legislative Council in respect of legislation affecting the Province. Berar Revenues were included in the Provincial budget for the purpose of discussion during this period under no other authority except the one derived from the Notification mentioned above. It has always been a legal puzzle which the Indian lawyers or the official legal advisers have not been able to solve satisfactorily. All constitutions have generally recognised the principle that the power of the purse and that of legislation ingredients of sovreignty. If so are the two important essential any difficulties arising out of treaty obligations or otherwise, the power of legislation over matters affecting Berar must remain in the hands of the Governor-General in Council in his Foreign Jurisdiction, then we submit with great respect, that the power of the Berar purse must also continue to remain in the hands of the same authority. One is so indissolubly connected with the

(Continued on page 10).

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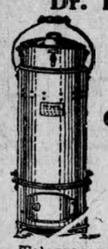

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Trade & Industry.

The Safeguards—Sir Manek Speaks—In Whose Interests—Ten Years of "Indian" Finance—Congress Demand—The New Loan Banking Institute-Insurance Year Book-Retrench-ment Policy—Indian Salt Industry—Difficulties of Development.

WEEKLY NOTES.

(BY "KRISTODDAS.")

SIR MANECK SPEAKS.

The Government of India has not carried out the understanding which obviously existed between the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Lord Irwin regarding the appointment of three delegates of the Indian commercial community to the Round Table Conference, and has thus left a serious gap in the constitution of the R. T. C. While they could not appoint two more delegates of the Federation they had room enough aut to spare for Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Sir Padamji Ginvala, Sir Manekji has justified his selection by his giving an interview as soon as he got down from his train at the Victoria station in London. He refused to give any interview in Bombay and even refused to speak at the Dinner arranged by the Welfare of India League, probably because Bombay did not offer to him a congenial atmosphere. He has found, however, the affinity of his soul in London and expressed himself freely regarding the question of Safeguards. So many delegates have already left India, and, excepting the European delegates, we have not found any one who has got a good word to say in favour of the so-called safeguards. And yet Sir Manekji waxing eloquent over the Premier's undertaking to India, stressed the necessity for the new Indian Constitution to have the most "stringent" financial safeguards. He has hung this moral "upon the recent history of international finances and the proved dangers for all classes attendant upon a deterioration of national credit." He has proceeded further and stated that it would be fatal to success if a serious fall in Indian credit accompanied or soon followed the establishment of the new Constitution Sir Manekji obviously belongs to that class of people who, in the Biblical phrase, "have eyes but will not see.' Any one who knows Sir Manekji cannot accuse him of speaking with his tongue in his cheek he gave this interiview, for he still belongs to that blessed class of people who are not disillusioned regarding the achievements of the present Government of India.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

Tre where course of the financial history of the country for the last ten years, not to go far back beyond this period, will prove concusively that if any safeguards are required, those safeguards should not be as against the new Swaraj Government but against the present bureaucracy which has been running the financial administration for all this time. Who is responsible for this deterioration of national credit, if such a thing has come to pass already? Surely, not the Indian people who are not at the helm of affairs but the precent form of Government who have refused to part with their powers to the representatives of the people and who are responsible for the financial management or mismanagement by whatever name you chose to call the present Government. Sir Manekji will probably get an opportunity to read the interview given by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas regarding the latest achievement of the Government of India in the form of the new loan. Sir Purshotamdas characterised the new loan as a further milestone in the Government's mad policy of drift in the matter of the finances of this country, and considered it as nothing less than a menace to trade, commerce and industry. Sir Purshotamdas is not fond of hard words, though he never minces them when it concerns his vital convictions. He plainly pointed out that Government were fast speeding towards the port of chaos within the country atleast in matters both financial and economic. And yet Sir Manekji would have financial safeguards and that too of a "stringent" character in order to checkmate the Swaraj Government at the very beginning of its career! !

IN THE INTERESTS OF INDIA.

It is because of all this that Mahatmaji put down specifically the words "in the interests of India" when he came to the question of safeguards in the agreement drawn up by him with Lord Irwin. The position as now developing, is extremely grave for this country. The gold resources are being frittered away in the attempt (vain, as Sir Purshotamdas puts it) to catch the mirage of stability in the currency system. Indian growers have been ruined and no one yet can say what will be their state during the next year. Trade, Commerce and Industry have all suffered through several sins of commission and omission on the part of Government, but principally because of the tightening of the market by Governments issuing their loans and Treasury Bills with abnormally high rates of interest. As Sir Purshotamdas pertinently asks, what chance is there of trade, commerce and industry getting money for their requirements at the rate which has been looked upon as the standard rate for India for generations now viz. 6 per cent? It will require herculean efforts on the part of the new financial Administration to set the finances of the country in in order and to remove all the evil effects of the handling of these finances by the "trustees" of the country. To say, in spite of all the financial debacle which we are witnessing at present, that stringent financial safeguards are required as against the new Government, is to ignore the realities of life.

BANKING INSTITUTE.

High hopes were entertained regarding the help a Banking Institute on modern lines would afford to banking in this country when the idea was first formed during the regime of Sir Basil Blackett to have such an Institute in Bombay. Unfortunately, as happens in this country several times, the Institute was organised under, and taken possession of by, an agency which is principally non-Indian in character with the result that it has been able to achieve much and has not got its place in the life of the commercial community. Sometime back Mr. Srinivasan, who has made his mark in Banking, was nominated joint secretary to this Institute; but it appears that through some trival incidents he was practically made to resign. The Institute has lost thus the services of one who would have proved extremely useful in making it a thoroughly popular institution.

One of the functions of such an Institute is to give decisions on points relating to the Banking Law and Procedure. There must be several such enquiries being addressed to the Institute at present and care should be taken that there is no delay in giving replies to such queries.

INDIAN INSURANCE YEAR-BOOK.

The Government of India have published an Indian Insurance Year-Book for 1930, with the report of the Government Actuary, Mr. N Mukerji, prefixed to the same. Insurance has in recent times acquired a large importance because of the Swadeshi movement and the feeling that Insurance forms one of the corner stones of business. Mr. Mukerji's report is very instructive and informative, and throws a flood of light on the progress made by Indian Insurance Companies as also on the lee-way still to be made up for getting all the Indian insurance business in the hands of Indian Insurance companies. There are in all 257 companies working in India, of which 108 are constituted in India and 149 outside India. Of the 108 Indian companies 46 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 20 in Bengal, 19 in Madras, 12 in the Punjab, 4 in Delhi and 2 each in the U. P. and C. P. and 1 in Ajmere and 2 in Burma. Of the 149 non-Indian companies 72 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 30 in the British Dominions and Canada, 19 on the Continent of Europe, 13 in the United States of America, 10 in Japan and 5 in Java. Of the Indian Insurance Companies 71 are carrying on life assurance business only, while 18 carry on life assurance along with other insurance business, and 90 carry on insurance business other than life. As regards non-Indian companies most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Total new life assurance business effected in India during the year 1929 amounted to 143,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 28-3/4 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 1-3/4 crocrores, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 103,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 16-1/2 crores, having a premium income of nearly Rs. 1 crore. The share of the British companies is 4-3/4 crores, of the Dominions and Colonial companies about 7-1/4 crores, and a single German company 1/4 crores. Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British Africa and in the Near East. The total new sum assured by these offices outside in 1929 amounted to about Rs. 1 crore and the average sum assured under each policy was Rs. 2848. The net Indian premium income of all companies in insurance business other than life was nearly Rs. 3 crores, of which the Indian companies' share was over a half crore and that of the non-Indian companies nearly 2 1/2 crores. It will be thus seen that it is with regard to this business other than life that the competition from non-Indian companies mostly felt. For the last several years Commercial Bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber have been trying to get an Insurance Act for this country modelled on the latest legislation in some of the Western countries brought on the Statute Book, but unfortunately with all the repeated promises by Government nothing has been done as yet in this direction. If I mistake not, a model Bill was also drafted and given first to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and then to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to be moved. Even these non-official efforts, however, proved futile. It may be hoped that now when the Central Government comes under popular control an upto-date Insurance Bill may be brought forward and passed in the interests of Insurance business. Even the simple request for getting non-Indian Insurance Companies to submit all their figures and statistics has not so far been accepted.

RETRENCHMENT.

There is a lot of talk regarding retrenchment both in the Central and Provincial Governments and numerous Committees have been appointed with Special Retrenchment Officers, all of which will mean, perhaps, in toto, a burden of a few lakhs of rupees on the already depleted finances of the country. While all this talk in going on, one feels all the while apprehensive that there is not behind it that sincerity and that courage which are required if one wants to face the tremendous problem. It would be interesting to examine some of the general principles which guided the Majority of the Economic Committee (British) recently enunciated in their Report. It may be remembered that it is this Report which brought about the recent political crisis in England. The three general principles which guided the Majority of the Economic Committee to their recommendations were as follows:—

(1) That the rise in the value of money in recent years provides a strong "prima facie" case for the revision of money obligations fixed under other conditions. In considering the emoluments of public servants we have also had regard to the principle of "fair wages".

(2) That existing financial difficulties makes it necessary for the nation, like the private individual, to consider seriously what it can afford and not merely what is desirable. Reviewed from this standpoint much expenditure is unwarrantable at the present time, which, under more favourable conditions, we should deem justifiable and even a wise investment of the national resources.

(3) That only by the strictest regard to economy and efficiency over a long period can the trade of the country be restored to its pre-war prosperity and any substantial number of the unemployed be reabsorbed into industry.

While the Bombay Retrenchment Committee, it is said, did not even dare to face the question of reduction in the salaries of the Ministers, much less of the Executive Councillors, the British Economic Committee have recommended a cut all round and from all appearances there will be a cut of 20 per cent in the salaries of the Cabinet Ministers. The bogey of efficiency is trotted all round for years in this country, and yet the Economic Committee well laid down above that the existing financial difficulties make it necessary for the nation, like the private individual, to consider seriously "what it can afford and not merely what is desirable." They have made it clear that, in their view, a common national sacrifice is required as the alternative to the present position in which "the national can continue as at present borrowing to meet current requirements and deluding itself that, by still showing a sinking fund item in the national accounts, it is not only meeting its liabilities but actually paying off debt. Such a course, they say, will lead inevitably to an intensification of the financial difficulties until the day comes when far greater sacrifice than those we suggest are forced upon the country." The Economic Committee did not find means for distributing the sacrifice universally, but following the dictum laid down by them will be instructive reading for many of us who would try to find a remedy only in retrenchment and not in taxation:

"If in view of the present economic position it were possible to arrange that all classes of the community should suffer an all round reduction of income, whether derived from earnings, in order to bring down costs of production to a lower level, or investments, we should have no hesitation in proposing that all public servants and pensioners, municipal as well as State, or whatever grade or kind, old age pensioners, widows and war pensioners, should share in the reduction, including those whose pay had already been reduced in accordance with recommendations. We cannot, however, justify the singling out of public servants from the rest of the community for special sacrifices.

INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY

Difficulties In The Way Of Full Development

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is admitted India ought to and can produce all the salt it needs. It was this postulate that Mahatma Gandhi probably had in mind when he made the demand that Indian salt should not be taxed. It was this postulate which was probably embodied in article II of the A.I.C.C. resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic programme. That article says:—

"No duty shall be levied on salt manufactured in India."

This demand is not a political stunt at all but a simple economic requirement. If you want proof of its being mainly an economic demand, you have only to refer to Mr. C. C. Biswas of Bengal who never mixes up politics and economics, never misses a single opportunity of running down the Congress and whose very election to the Indian Legislative Assembly is a standing proof of his antagonism to the Congress. He stood and got elected simply on account of the rigorous boycott of Legislative bodies organised by the Congress in 1930. Said Mr. Biswas on the floor of the Assembly after the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.

"Let the Government take off the existing Excise duty, if they are really anxious to help the Salt industry in India."

It has also to be admitted that it is a scandal if any part of India has to consume foreign salt. It is a pity that Bengal and Burma should have perforce to import or be tempted by fatally low prices to import foreign salt. How keenly this is resented by patriotic Bengalees was proved last year when at several centres boycott of foreign salt was preached and sought to be enforced side by side with technical breach of salt law or the manufacture of Satyagrahi salt. One beneficient result, which will last, is that some Bengalees have got rid of the enforced taste for white salt and can relish brownish salt.

The annual requirement of Bengal exceeds 500,000 tons of salt. The Tariff Board stated that "For many years it is likely that the import of salt, whether Indian or Foreign, by sea will continue" so far as Bengal was concerned. The Salt Survey Committee, which came after the Tariff Board, has come to the conclusion that India can "when areas suitable for salt manufacture, but at present lying idle, are developed, supply all the crushed salt that Bengal needs." The Committee has prepared three tables showing the increasing production that can be reasonably expected from the Indian sources if they are suitably developed. The Committee's statement 'applies only to the salt intended for the Bengal market. The first table gives the immediately anticipated output on a very 'conservative' estimate:—

Works	Output in Tons.
Karachi	1,20,000
Khewra	1,00,000
Morvi	40,000
Okha	60,000
Pachbadra	50,000
Total	3,70,000

The second gives 'the output that may be expected with a reasonable measure of probability' within the next five or six years:—

Karachi	1,50,000
Khewra	1,00,000
Morvi	80,000
Okha	1,20,000
Pachbadra	1,00,000
Total	5,50,000

The thir shows the possible output if all the schemes placed before the Committee are feasible, the increased production entirely depending upon 'there being a sufficient market demand.':—

Karachi	1,80,000
Khewra	1,00,000
Morvi	80,000
Okha	1,75,000
Pachbadra	1,00,000
Total	6,35,000

The main, if not the one, factor that has 'retarded the progress of manufacture in India of salt for the Bengal market in the past two years' is 'the uncertainty of the price' at which the manufacturer may be called upon to sell it. Works started when the ruling rate of salt exceeded one hundred rupees per hundred maunds have been seriously affected by the fierce rate war that has been going on since 1928. 'The new firms on the Indian Continent', which are in the initial and more or less experimental stage, cannot 'compete with the older and fully developed works on the Red Sea and in Europe'. In the initial stage the Indian salt works must be helped and the Tariff Board declare that "the only method of encouragement which we can recommend is stabilisation of prices over a long period." With this recommendation the Salt Survey Committee agrees and adds 'that when the price is stabilised the works will be in a position to show a progressive increase in output It is the uncertainty of prices now existing which is the principal stumbling block in the way of the development of Indian Salt industry. It is only if there is some feeling of security in the trade, which can be created only by stabilisation of prices, that manufacturers may be 'expected to attract the capital that they would need.' What steps have been taken and what steps are required to be taken for this stabilisation of prices? That is the question the Government and the Assembly have to answer at Simla.

RIGHT-WING IDEAS IN SOCIALISM.

Loss Of Faith Causing Discontent

The Rev. Campbell Stephen, M.P., speaking at the I.L.P. Summer School at Digswell Park, Welwyn, Herts, on the Labour and Socialist Internationals Conference at Vienna, said that the thing which struck him most about the conference was that the delegates held in a great majority "Right Wing" ideas.

"The conference was of particular importance because of the developments in the economic events in our own country and the world crisis," he said, and it was important that we should pay a certain amount of attention to the international situation.

"The National Council of the I.L.P. was strongly represented at the Vienna conference. "We went there," said Mr. Stephen, "with the object of seeking to mobilise in the movement on the Continent those forces belonging to the Left Wing which have no faith in the gradualist method of approaching Socialism, but rather are in accordance with our view of Socialism in our time. We went hoping that we would be able to put forward our ideas. Practically all the great countries of the world were represented, apart from the Eastern people. The outstanding thing about these representatives was that they were in the majority of 'Right Wing' ideas. The minority—the Left Wing—had no voice at the conference."

He considered the president's speech might have been made by any member of the British Labour party with a very "Right Wing" view-point. "It also struck me," he added, "as being the speech of one who had been a Minister in a Government and who wished to be a Minister again." The general view of the Socialist movement as represented in the International was to put capitalism on its feet, get it to work, and then to take it over. "They were speaking at the International much as orthodox members of the Right Wing of the Labour party in this country."

Capitalism was finding it more and more difficult to get things to work, and they as Socialists, in some way or other, had had placed upon them the responsibility of teaching the capitalists how to run their own machine. "There is a great discontent," added Mr. Stephen, "in all the Continental countries at this loss of faith in Socialism by leaders of the Socialist movement. There are many people who believe that Socialism is the only way out of the present conditions. I think that as this crisis develops, then "Left Wing" opinion will manage to get its organisation sufficiently strong to be able to put itself into full contact with matters in the respective countries and so create a real virile movement—a real Socialist International. The present Labour and Socialist International is not an international at all."

—"Manchester Guardian."

THE TOMB OF THE LAST KING OF BENGAL

(By Mr. Murlidhar Chaube.)

There is no denying the fact that Mahmud Shah was the last independent Saiyad King of Bengal who flourished before 1538 A.D. The name of this king as appearing on his coins and inscriptions is 'Ghias-uddin Abul Mozaffer Mahmud Shah" (see J.A.S. for 1872 page 339.)

The last resting place of this king was not discovered by any one up to this time although various historians, viz:—Mr. W. W. Hunter (see Imperial Gazetter of India Vol. IV), (Riyaz-us-Salatin page 139), Badaonir (Vol. I-page 348) and several others have unanimously said that the (king) died at Colgong (Kohalgaon) in the district of Bhagalpur. So say also Mr. Lethbridge and Searulmutakhrin.

Munshi Wazir Ali, a resident of Colgong and a retired Head Clerk of Sahebgunj Municipality (district Santhal Parganas), considering the matter of great interest took upon himself the important work of finding the royal tomb. It is highly gratifying to find that the Bihar Government have adopted the same viewpoint regarding the identity of the tomb. We are hopeful that a suitable monument would be built over the tomb.

The Munshi found that there existed amongst many tombs the peculiar style of architecture as was of the tomb which was believed to be that of Mahmud Shah. In view of this fact the Munshi began inviting the attention of the District Magistrate and other Officers concerned since 1925.

The first visit to the tomb was made by Mr. K. P. Sinha, I.C.S., an Assistant Magistrate, Bhagalpur. After continued references to and visits by various officers, viz.:—Deputy Magistrates and Mr. A. H. Kemp, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bhagalpur, the structure was last visited by Mr. M. H. Kurashi, an officer of the Archaeological Department, Patna, in April, 1928.

This officer made a thorough investigation as to the identification of the tomb and found a stone inscription in support of the arguments of Munshi Ali.—"The Indian Nation."

TRAVANCORE CARDAMON PLANTERS' CONFERENCE

United Action Resolved On To Check Fall In Prices.

(From A Correspondent.)

KOMBAY, Sept. 7.

At a conference of the representatives of the Travancore Cardamom planters of Bodihayakanur, Thavaram, Cumbum and Kombay it was resolved at that the high fall in the price of cardamon was due to lack of unity and Co-operation among the planters themselves, and the absence of a single efficient agency for marketing the crops, and the following regulations have been passed for future guidance of the cardamom planters.

The T. C. P. A. Yela Sarafku Virpanai company limited will be the sole controlling authority for the sale of cardamon crops. All the planters shall sell their crops at the public auction to be held by the co-operative unions or banks and to be controlled by the said company. Every planter shall purchase shares in the said company at the rate of one for every "thulam" of cardamom and that he shall register for sale each share costing rupees two. A commission of 4 shall be paid by the planter to the said company on every "thulam" of cardamom sold. A planter whose crop is not sold at the public auctions shall sell his crop at the controlled price and the controlling firm itself allowing a commission of Rs. two on each "thulam". No planter shall market or sell his cardamon crop privately or by any other means except by public auctions. Any planter who sells his crop in such surreptious way shall be liable to the said company to pay a penalty of rupees ten for every such "thulam" sold. All cardamom planters shall execute a bond to the said company on a stamped paper of annas twelve undertaking to abide by the above regulations.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The Rotary Club of Bombay: Dr. M. T. Pavri on "Problems of Cricket," Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay City, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 11.

S. S. Narkunda with English mails of August 27, due at 6 a.m.

Dovers Cup, Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Bombay Armed Police, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 12.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup. Cheshires vs. East Lancashires, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 a.m. Indian Sponsored Programme by Hanseatic Trading Co-odeon Records.

5-30 p.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m. Popular songs by Bal Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatkar.

NAVJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.—The members of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha are hereby informed that the Sabha has opened its offices in Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Sandhurst Road, and all communication must be directed there.

TEACHERS' WEEK LECTURES.—Under the auspices of the Telang Normal School and in connection with the inauguration of its new S.T.C. Classes, Principal S. V. Phadnis will give an address on "Problems of Secondary Education in India" on Thursday the 10th Sept. at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Girgaon. Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustomjee will preside.

JATIN DAY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' League there will be a procession on 13th inst. (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. to celebrate the "Jatin day." It will start from Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, and will pass through Chira Bazar (Via Kavel Lane) Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon Back Road, and will terminate at Chaupaty, after prayers.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF KAVI KHABERDAR.

Mr. Ardeshir Faramji Khaberdar, the well known poet of Gujarat completes his fifty years next November. There will be a meeting of all lovers of Kavishree's poetry on Saturday at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Ashok Building, first floor (Navjiwan Sandha's Upasana Mandir) to consider how to celebrate the occasion.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Youth Lodge Theosophical Society Child Study Class will be held on Thursday evening and the subject for the class will be:—"Individual Psychology, Its Contribution to Child Study."

"FREE CINEMA SHOW."—Today (Thursday) a free cinema show on temperance will be shown at Kolyachiwadi-Panwadi, at 9.0 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to come in number.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh who are on the roll are requested to be present at the Sangh's office (13th Lane Khetwadi, Arab House, Bombay No. 4) at 3-30 P.M. sharp to-day (Thursday) for urgent business to be discussed.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CUTCHIS.

Cutchi people of Bombay recorded their deep sense of grief and loss for the sad death of Mr. K. H. Kayani and Mr. J. G. Nensey in the public meeting held on the 6th inst. in the hall of the Grain Merchants' Association. Sheth Salebhoy K. Barodawalla presided.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sjt. Jamnasdas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on the "Economic Future of India" on Saturday at the People's Jinnah Hall.

The Bombay Youth League will observe the second anniversary of the martyrdom of Jatin Das at a public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall on Sunday, the 13th instant at the People's Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption cables and telegrams for Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are subject to delay and accepted at sender's risk.

KARNATAK P. C. C. MEETING.

Meetings of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and Council originally fixed for the 13th are now postponed to 27th September at Gadag.

40,000 RAILWAYMEN ON THE STREETS.

COMPLAINT OF NARROW TERMS OF REFERENCE.

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE DEMANDS WIDER INTERPRETATION FROM COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India to investigate the dispute between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation about the retrenchment on Indian Railways commenced its work on Wednesday morning at 11 a.m. at the Secretariat, Bombay. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation represents the various unions of Railway workers, while the Railway Board represents the various Railway Administrations.

The Court consists of Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy (Chairman) Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Shastri, ex-Law Member of the Government of Madras and Mr. Syed Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Following are the terms of reference of the Court:—

(a) Whether the retrenchment has resulted in improper condition of work.

(b) Whether the terms allowed to the retrenched staff are reasonable.

(c) Whether there has been victimization or favouritism, and

(d) Whether the staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of engagement.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, Major Wagstaffe and Mr. J. Scott represented the G. I. P. Railway while the B. B. and C. I. Railway was represented by Sir J. B. Kanga, Major Wagstaffe and Mr. B. C. Covell.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation was represented by its President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Vice-President, Mr. S. C. Joshi and Secretary, Mr. V. V. Giri.

A good number of Railway employees were present in the court room as spectators.

At the commencement the Chairman announced that the parties to the dispute would be heard first, and then witnesses would be examined and allowed to be cross-examined. But before that the Court wanted to have the facts placed before it as it was not so far in possession of those facts.

Sir J. B. Kanga informed the Court that he would make a statement on behalf of the Railway administration placing all facts before the court.

Mr. Jamnadass Mehta pointed out that the right to open the case belonged to the Railwaymen's Federation, as it was the party that had moved in the matter first, and applied to the Government for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation. Mr. Mehta based his claim on the analogy of a civil suit in which the plaintiff had a right to open the case.

PROTEST AGAINST LANGUAGE OF NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Mehta, proceeding, lodged his protest against the language of the Government notification which, he said, invited all and sundry to place their complaints before court. In their letter to the Railwaymen's Federation on July 18, the Government had accepted that the Railway Board representing the Railway Administration, and the Railwaymens Federation representing the workers' Unions were the two parties to the dispute. He asserted that under the Trades Disputes Act the Government had no right to create new parties to the dispute as they had now done. He said the tendency seemed to be to split the case of Railway workers.

The court decided to hear the Railway administration, and thereupon Sir J. B. Kanga made a detailed statement placing all the facts which led to appointment of the present Inquiry Court.

The Advocate-General submitted that the question of the policy of retrenchment was entirely out of the purview of the Court, as the Government had maintained that it was for the Railway Board and the Railway administration alone to decide that policy.

He further submitted that the Government notification was an executive order, and the terms of reference were laid down very clearly and in unambiguous terms.

DETAILS OF RETRENCHMENT.

He then submitted a printed statement of 120 pages giving detailed informations about the retrenchment on the State-owned Railways. The statement contained reports from the various Railway administrations.

In the statement, it was admitted that beginning from the summer of 1930 till the first week of July 1931, as many as 32,600 men from the permanent staff and 7,800 men from the temporary staff were discharged.

"UNAVOIDABLE RETRENCHMENT.

Sir J. B. Kanga added that retrenchment was unavoidable.

Sir J. B. Kanga had not concluded his reading of the statement when the court rose for lunch.

KANGA CONCLUDES.

After lunch when the proceedings commenced Sir Jamshed Kanga concluded his reading of the main statement, and then read out the supplementary statements made by the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. and C.I. Railway in which they had stated that retrenchment so far carried out had not resulted in improper conditions of work to the existing staff. They further asserted that the terms of discharge were not unreasonable and contended that there has been no victimization or favouritism.

RAILWAYMEN'S CASE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the spokesman of the Railway workers, was then called upon to place his case before the Court. Mr. Mehta said his intention was to seek an authoritative interpretation of the terms of reference and in case the terms were such as would cover the whole case then only to participate in the inquiry. But as the other side was given the chance to open the case and the Advocate-General had placed his case before the court, it had become necessary for him to meet the arguments advanced by the other party and to place his point of view before the court.

RAILWAY BOARD BEHIND.

He pointed out that although the Advocate-General had sought to make out that the Railway Board was not a party to the dispute and the real party was the Railway Administrations, he had all along in his remarks, in the course of reading the statement, had used the term "Railway Board". Even the title page of the printed statement betrayed the fact that it was prepared by the Railway Board although the name was now scratched to suit the new idea. That, Mr. Mehta said showed how the other party was shifting ground.

Mr. Mehta proceeding answered the objection raised by Sir J. B. Kanga to the representative character of the Federation. He observed that the Railwaymen's Federation was the accredited representative of the Railway workers and was so recognised by the party whom the Advocate-General was representing. It was on the accepted principle of representation, as also a principle of Trade Unionism that he and his colleagues were representing the workers and were present in the capacity of a party to the dispute. He added "We are the workers' a party to this dispute and the Advocate-General has committed a grave error in running down our representative character and disputing our claim to speak for the workers."

TERMS OF REFERENCE NARROW.

Mr. Mehta further observed that the representatives of the workers were appearing under limited instructions. They considered the terms of reference very narrow, limited and unsatisfactory and such as would not allow the Court to investigate the whole dispute. Still they appeared before the Court to know exactly how far it was in a position to hear their case and to decide it. "Our case is similar to the litigant who has a claim for Rs. 10,000 but who has been sent to a court which cannot award claims beyond Rs. 2,000. It means if we accept the decision of that court we have to forego our claim for Rs. 8,000. We hope we are wrong, in that impression and if it is so, no one will be more glad than us. We do not want to run away from an inquiry, but we must know whether the Court is entitled to satisfy our claim. It is entirely in the hands of the Court to decide the matter."

A REVELATION!

Continuing Mr. Mehta said that they were surprised to know from the statements in the morning by the other side that retrenchment had begun as early as the spring of 1930. It came to them as a revelation.

Sjt. J. B. Kanga:—Actual discharge of men began after February this year.

Major Waystaffe also said that there were proposals of economy and retrenchment under consideration, but the retrenchment began after February this year.

A number of supplementary questions by Mr. Ross Masood elucidated the information that the figures of discharged men were for a period beginning from April-May, 1930 and ending till the first week of July 1931.

NO INFORMATION TO WORKERS.

Mr. Mehta then complained that although it was laid down in a circular issued by the Railway Board to the Agents giving instructions as to how retrenchment should be carried out whenever BIG retrenchment was to be effected, that is hundred or more than hundred men were to be discharged that information should be supplied to the Workers' Union and their representatives should be invited to make suggestions about it had never been followed. Mr. Mehta added that not only such information was not passed on to the Unions, but even when it was asked for by the Unions it was persistently refused.

Mr. Ross Masood:—You mean Mr. Mehta that sufficient notice was not given to the Unions, and if so when do you think such information should have been supplied?

Mr. Mehta:—I maintain, Sir that no information was supplied to us. It was possible to do so in October 1930. The Circular issued by the Railway Board made it obligatory on the Agents to do so but they refused to do it even when we asked for.

Sir J. B. Kanga and Major Wagstaffe:—We have supplied you all information that you wanted.

WORD AGAINST WORD.

Mr. Mehta:—We will prove that you have not. There is correspondence on the subject. We can show that the Railway Board asked the Agent not to supply the information demanded. It was as difficult to get it as it is for a child to cut its teeth.

Mr. Mehta observed that having no alternative when the Federation decided to apply to the Government for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, they wrote to the Railway Board asking them to join in the application, but the Railway Board declined that offer and so the Federation had to apply for it alone.

Mr. Masood: When did you apply?

Mr. Jamnadas:—In April 1931.

SITTING TIGHT OVER IT.

Continuing Mr. Mehta pointed out that the Advocate General had tried to explain the delay in disposing of the matter by the Government of India, due to the fact that the Railway Board was to meet the representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation at the end of June. He said that the six monthly meeting of the Board and the representatives of the Federation was a mere accident and had nothing to do with the question of retrenchment. Reading the section of the Trades Disputes Act Mr. Mehta pointed out that the section required that the applicant should state among other things what efforts were made for setting the dispute between the parties themselves. Thus the very fact that they made application demanding a Board of Conciliation was sufficient to show that all efforts at an amicable settlement had failed. Still the Government of India sat tight over it. He charged the Government of colluding with the Railway Board and sitting tight over their application for a period of more than two months.

WANTS A RULING.

Sjt. J. B. Kanga:—It is no use charging parties who are not present here. I submit that these things are irrelevant. I want a ruling on the matter.

Mr. Mehta:—Under the Trades Disputes Act the Government of India have to perform a judicial duty. Whenever an application is made for the appointment of a Board it is their duty to consider it on its own merits. They are not to consider who are the parties to the dispute. They cannot carry on negotiations with one of the parties behind the back of the other party.

VIGOROUS RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Mehta added he emphasised the point because it had great importance. Retrenchment had then already begun in a vigorous form. Every day that passed between the date of application and the date on which the Government of India took their decision prejudiced the workers' cause. While the Government sat tight over the application thousands and thousands of men were disrharged. Although the very application clearly stated that all efforts at an amicable settlement had failed the Government took two months and a half to decide the matter and all that period passed by to the great detriment of the workers.

STERECTYPED REPLIES.

Referring to the interim reply given by the Government to the Federation on May, 25, saying that they were not prepared to appoint a Board of Conciliation Mr. Mehta said that the reply had little to do with the application of the Federation. In fact it was a copy of the reply sent by the Government to the North Western Railway Union of Karachi to one of its letters. The application of the Federation had little in common with that letter but they did not know why the Government thought it fit to send the one and the same reply to both.

It is understood that at the conclusion of his address Mr. Mehta will ask for a ruling on the terms of reference from the Court and further participation of the representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation will depend on the ruling of the Court.

After concluding its investigations in Bombay the Court will visit other centres like Madras, Karachi, Calcutta and Lahore.

MANEKJI PETIT MILL'S AFFAIRS

II.

Selling Agents' Claim For Preferential Treatment

DISALLOWED BY HIGH COURT

A claim for preferential treatment against the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Company was heard by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in the Bombay High Court who gave judgment against the creditor. In this case Shantidas Vithaldas and Co., claimed for a preferential treatment over other creditors for a sum of Rs. 306,750 from the Official Liquidator of the Mill, who refused to entertain the claim. Against this refusal Shantidas Vithaldas and Co., filed a suit in the Bombay High Court where the contention of the Official Liquidator was upheld and the claim was disallowed. The Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co. was ordered to be compulsorily wound up on the 7th April 1931, and an Official Liquidator was appointed by the High Court to investigate into the claims of the different creditors of the Company.

CLAIM FOR PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

One of the creditors, Shantidas Vithaldas and Company, claimed to rank as preferential creditors for Rs. 306,750 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum which the Liquidator disallowed. The plaintiffs' case was that Devidas Madhovji Thakarsy and Company were the selling agents of the Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co., in 1925 but on 7th July 1930 they were made selling agents in place of Madhavji Thakarsy and Co. Madhavji Thakarsy and Co. as selling agents had to deposit Rs. 4 lacs to be held by the Company as security for due discharge of the terms of the agreement. In case of the new selling agents, Shantidas Vithaldas and Co., the amount of deposit was reduced to Rs. 3 lacs which they paid. A few weeks after the new agents deposited the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs, the Company was ordered to be wound up, hence the claim for preferential treatment.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said the question before him was whether fiduciary relationship urged by the claimants had been established. His Lordship held that the mere fact that Rs. 3 lacs were deposited did not create a trust. Besides the fact that it was held as security by the Company for a due discharge by claimants of the terms of their agreements did not create a trust. Under the terms of the agreement, the claimants were allowed interest which showed that the money was to be used by the Company for general purposes. His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit and ordered the claimants to be classed along with other ordinary creditors to be paid pro rata on declaration of dividends.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

In sympathy with a better Hessian market jute shares opened strong and a large business was reported in Howrahs and Kamarhattys at advancing rates, but as the session progressed rates reacted slightly on profit taking. In coals Burrakurs and Raneegunges were in fair demand at hardening rates. Others showed no material change. Teas showed more demand at firmer rates. In the miscellaneous section engineering issues were in demand at better rates while Indian Wood Products and Midnapore Zemindary kept steady. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 49 small odd lot, 3½ per cent. Government paper 56-6 small lot, 5 per cent: Bonds 1935 94-10 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-2 small lot, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 102-14 small odds lot.

Coals:—Aldih 3-8 ex div. Burrakur ordy. 11-1, ditto pref. 97, Juardi 0-14-0, Pakurka 2-4, Minto 2-12, North Damuda 2-10, Raneegunge 35-4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India ordy. 302, Auckland pref. 91-8, Barnagore 136-8, Belvedere ordy. 345, Cheviot 234 small lot, Clive 24-10 small lot, Dalhousie ordy. 360 small lot, Fort Gloster pref. 103-8, Gondalpara 804 small lot, Hooghly pref. 12-10, Howrah 38-13, Hukumchand ordy. 21, India 118, Kamarhatty ordy. 438 small lot, Kankinarrah ordy. 369, Lansdowne ordy. 123 small lot, Naihati pref. 102 small lot, National 21-4 small lot, Northbrook pref. 103 small lot, Orient 218, Presidency 5-8, Reliance 60 ditto pref. 105-8.

Miscellaneous:—Sutna Stone and Lime 110, Bengal Iron 1-9; Burn and Co. ordy. 102, Indian Iron and Steel 3-15; Thornycrofts 0-7-0, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-14-0 ditto defd. 0-6-0 odd lot, Calcutta Tramways pref. 6-8, Indian Cables 2-2; Indian Wood Products 15-6; Madan Theatres 2-6; Midnapore Zemindary 62, Bengal Assam Steamship ordy. 104.—A. P.

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BOMBAY.

Nearly Rs. 2 Crores Of Treasury Bills Sold On Wednesday.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 86,25,000 and Rs. 1,23,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-11-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 67,50,000 and Rs. 1,04,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-9-9 and Rs. 6-7-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Thursday, the 10th September to Saturday the 12th September at Rs. 96-12-0 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 2nd to the 8th September amounted to Rs. 42,75,000 and Rs. 1,45,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday, the 14th September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th September. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds Sterling.)

	During the week ending the 5th September 1931	From 1st April to 5th September 1931
Sterling purchased in India	nil	nil.
Net Transfer to Home Treasury:—		
(1) From paper Currency Reserve in England	nil	nil.
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standards Reserve	1,372,400	17,588,104
Total	1,372,400	17,588,104
Less—sales of Sterling	1,372,400	8,588,104
Net remittances to Home Treasury	nil	9,000,000

ECHO OF CHIROL CASE

Tilak's Sons' Claim For Balance Of Purse Fund

The suit filed by the sons of the Lok. Tilak to recover certain amounts from the trustee of the Tilak Purse fund came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court.

The plaintiffs in this case are (1) Ramchandra Bal Gandhar Tilak, son of the late Lokmanya (2) Jayant Shridhar Tilak and (3) Shrikant Sshridhar Tilak. The 2nd and 3rd. plaintiffs are the minor sons and heirs of Shridhar.

The defendants are (1) Trambak Yeshvant Nene, heir and legal representative of Yeshvant Vishnu Nene (deceased), one of the trustees of the fund and (2) Dhondu Vasudev Vidhvans, executor of Lok. Tilak's Will.

The suit was originally filed by the two sons of Tilak, and on the death of one of them (Shridhar), his two sons are joined as plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs allege that a public fund was started by the friends and admirers of Lok. Tilak to defray the expenses incurred by him in connection with his libel suit against Sir V. Chirol, which was dismissed by the London High Court in 1913. Mr. Yeshvant Nene was treasurer of this fund which was to be utilised for repaying the loans raised for the Chirol case and also for returning to Lok. Tilak the amount actually spent by him.

PLAINTIFFS' CASE

According to the plaintiffs, Rs. 60,000 were spent by Lok. Tilak from his private purse, and this amount had to be paid back to him by Nene, but the amount remained with him at the time of Tilak's death. This amount is now claimed by the plaintiffs

The second defendant Vidhvans is the executor of the last Will of Tilak.

DEFENCE.

In contesting the claim, Mr. Nene, by his written statement, alleged that in fact Lok. Tilak had not spent any amount from his own pockets for the Chirol case and no money was payable to Tilak from the public fund. Mr. Nene admitted that Rs. 94,000 remained in his hands after pying off the loans raised for the Chirol case. But Tilak in his life time constituted himself and Mr. Nene as trustees of this amount which was to be spent for certain purposes specified by Tilak. Mr. Nene contended that he had fully discharged his liabilities in respect of this amount as a surviving trustee. Therefore, he was not liable to pay any amount.

ACCORDING TO TILAK'S WILL.

The second defd. (Mr. Vidhvans) who is the executor of Tilak's Will, corroborates the above statement of Mr. Nene. He states that Rs. 94,000 which remained from fund did not form part of the personal estate of Tilak, and that he (Vidhvans) had administered his whole estate according to Tilak's Will.

At the hearing of the suit before Mr. Justice Tyebji, it was disclosed that the expenses on the Chirol case amounted to over Rs. 3 lakhs. To defray these expenses, two funds were raised, one the Tilak Purse Fund, and the other Tilak's birthday celebration fund.

Mr. Jaiji Goculdas, Advocate, appears for the plaintiffs.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the first deft., and Mr. Tendolkar with Mr. Bahadurji for the second deft.

The case is proceeding.

"Deshbandhu"

The first film of the National Pictures Corporation, Lahore, was shown in Super Cinema, on Monday. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

BEWARE

We would once again warn the Government and their Anglo-Indian supporters against the consequences of forcing on the country the new Press Bill. That Bill is utterly superfluous, inopportune and unjust and constitutes a most unfair breach of the spirit of the Truce between the Government and the people. It is superfluous because the existing provisions of law with the octopus-like Sections 124-A and 153-A of the Penal Code are drastic and sweeping enough to punish any outspoken Nationalist paper, if the Government are prepared to take the consequences of an open judicial trial. Under the precious Section 124-A even absence of affection for Government may constitute disaffection and, therefore, sedition. Not content with such drastic laws, the Government have time and again sought to arm themselves with more weapons especially against the Nationalist Press. When the infamous Press Ordinance of Lord Irwin expired the Government seriously proposed to substitute an Act in place of the Ordinance. But at that time the national campaign was on and people smiled at Government's penalties and even courted them. When Government felt the need for peace, they discreetly refrained from proceeding with the proposed Press Bill. But now that the Truce has been signed and the national campaign has been called off and its leader is away from India, Government have again brought forward a new Press Bill which professes to be more limited in its scope than the last one and to punish only those papers who encourage violence but which, apart from its being an unfair breach of the Truce is as objectionable in its principle as the former Bill.

The objectionable principle is that it is a local Government or a Magistrate, a limb of the Executive, that decides whether a newspaper should furnish security or should have its security or its press forfeited. And when the prosecutor constitutes himself the judge, one may well despair of justice. We are not at all surprised to learn that a booklet is prepared by Government and circulated among the members of the Assembly, containing extracts supposed to be an incitement to violence, and that it contains one or two extracts from our own columns and also from other Nationalist papers. We have not the least doubt that a Government, constituted as it is, would take the same view of those extracts, as for instance, an Anglo-Indian paper like the "Evening News" has taken. A Government with an uneasy conscience may well suspect even a shadow, but if a paper is prosecuted and also tried by such a Government, it cannot expect any justice. As for the provision made for an appeal to the High Court, it has been proved by past experience to be most illusory, especially where the text of the law has been deliberately made vague and all-comprehensive. Even if it is assumed that the object of the Bill is good, namely, to punish only those papers that really encourage violence, it can be easily seen from past experience and from the names of the respectable papers already suspected by the Government that the new measure will be most indiscriminately used to gag all outspoken Nationalist papers and indeed as a veritable engine of repression.

The Bill is all the more odious now because, with perhaps few exceptions, if any, the entire Nationalist Press, as the Committee of the Journalists' Association points out, is pledged to non-violence and has again and again positively condemned violence in every shape and form. Indeed, Government are taking grossly undue advantage of the Nationalists' condemnation of violence. It may be argued that this condemnation itself is an admission of the existence of violence and of the need for special measures to cope with such violence. We admit the existence of a party in India which believes in violence. But we declare at the same time that that party has been considerably reduced in size and importance by the efforts of Congressmen and their supporters to spread the creed of non-violence and that the party persists in spite of Congress influence and because of the continuance of the present unnatural system of Government and of repression. The right way to deal with that violence is, therefore, to strengthen the hands of Congressmen and their supporters and to make the Government truly national and responsible. But by attempting to force the Press Bill on the people Government will, consciously or unconsciously, weaken the hands of just those who strive for peace and non-violence and thus will make repression doubly odious and dangerous. That is why we once more warn Government and all others concerned, against the new engine of repression and its dangerous consequences.

AT SNAIL'S PACE.

Answering an interpellation by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh in the Assembly on Monday, regarding Iraq's air defences and the measures contemplated by the Indian Government to afford training in aircraft for the nationals of this country, the Army Secretary gave meagres details about Iraq's Air Force, but elaborated in his reply the measures proposed to be taken to establish an "Indian Air Force." The delay in its establishment was, he said, due to the fact "that Indians did not succeed in qualifying for entry into Cranwell." The first unit of the Indian Air Force "should be in existence in March 1933," according to the official reply, and it was hoped "a sufficient number of apprentices" would be qualified by that time. The strength of the first unit is to be five British and six Indian officers, 13 British and 37 Indian airmen and one British Civilian Instructor. There will be no hurry to expand this unit into a full squadron. "It was not intended to add to the above numbers of British officers and Indian airmen." And for this infinitesimal progress towards "Indianisation" of the air arm of India's defence requirements, the annual expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 5-1/2 lakhs. Small European countries like Poland and Turkey have established first class training schools for airmen and run their Air Force establishments at far less comparative cost than that proposed to be spent on an Indian unit of five British and six Indian officers with subsidiary staff. If Cranwell is so inhospitable, is it absolutely beyond the competence of the Government of India to establish a training school of their own with an adequate qualifying test? Why must the Indian airman make a pilgrimage to Britain before he is considered fit for employment in the Air Force of his country?

CASE FOR THOROUGH INQUIRY.

A section of the Anglo-Indian Press is busy characterising the recent grave disorders at Chittagong as a "communal riot." Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta who addressed a public meeting at Chittagong on Friday last referred to certain allegations made about non-official Europeans of the locality. Another speaker, Sjt. Mahim Chandra Das, a resident of Chittagong, referred to these allegations. One of them was that the police when they searched 32 houses on the night of the shooting outrage, in which an Inspector of Police was killed, "were accompanied by non-official Europeans." During the search of a Press too, the Police had the assistance of "eight non-official Europeans and two Bengalis." During that search according to the report given to Mr. Das "two valuable machines were broken" and "one of the persons present in the Press was struck on the head." It is the urgent duty of the local Government immediately to institute a thorough inquiry into these allegations. The Calcutta public has already taken the step of establishing a Committee of Inquiry, with Sjt. J.N. Bose as its chairman, and it was to leave for Chittagong on Sunday last. The citizens of that town have condemned the shooting outrage in most vigorous terms and have protested against the aspersion that there is communal friction amongst them. It is necessary that the authorities should co-operate with the popular Committee of Inquiry and investigate thoroughly into the origin of the disorders and bring the guilty to book.

THE CONTRAST.

The British Government faced with an acute financial crisis have resolved to embark upon a policy of strict retrenchment in administrative expenditure. The King has set a fine example by a voluntary sacrifice of a substantive portion of his Civil List, the Prince of Wales has followed his father's example by offering a large amount from his revenues, the Premier announces a cut in his salary and there is no doubt that official salaries will be heavily retrenched. What a contrast to the position in India when the chief representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor does not yet indicate a willingness to sacrifice a portion of his salary to help the cause of retrenchment, thus setting an example to Provincial Governors and others lower down in the official hierarchy. It is a pity, however, that in Britain while Mr. MacDonald talks about "equal sacrifice" by all, the Government measures to secure economy should hit the poor the hardest. And the grievance of the poor was well expressed by Mr. Henderson in the Commons on Tuesday when he said that the proper way to balance the budget was "to go to those who had most" and "not to go to those who had the least bread under the system of society in which they lived."

EGYPT'S SYMPATHY

Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd Party in Egypt, gave in his message of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi, when the "Rajputana" reached Suez, emphatic and appropriate expression to the Egyptian sympathy with India's cause. He implored God to grant Mahatmaji success in his quest "equal to the greatness of your determination." Nahas Pasha and Madame Zaghlul stand to-day as the pillars of Egyptian nationalism and their party, the Wafd, has the allegiance of the majority of the Egyptian nation. Mahatmaji's reply to the messages of good-will sent by them emphasized: "Mahomed was the apostle of peace. As his followers, you can do nothing but establish unity," and he asked Egyptians "to help cement Hindu-Muslim unity". Egyptians have already rid themselves of the communal virus which interested persons hoped would infect them. When the Wafd came into power, the Copts gladly joined forces with it and their leaders have refused to succumb to blandishments to secede from the Wafd.

Trifles

His Majesty's gesture in foregoing a substantial portion of the Civil List is all that it has been described to be. It is a magnificent lead to the British Nation, it is bound to evoke a considerable response, it will also take the edge of Mr. MacDonald's sacrifice and so on.

I freely grant all that.

* * * * *

What I do object to, and strongly deprecate, is the rash and shrieking publicity that the King's example is being given in India. It amounts almost to a challenge to the King's innumerable representatives from the Governor-General down to the District Officer as also to the Princes of India.

It is thus a challenge to "Authority" to retrench.

* * * * *

Now you know what Indians are. They are bound to misunderstand it to the prejudice of Authority. Prestige will suffer. And even the least little bit of injury to Prestige is an administrative disaster. India will be within measurable distance of the proverbial "dogs."

* * *

And as a loyalist I can't have it. I hope some M.L.A. will take the matter up and introduce immediately in the Assembly a "Press and Platform," and, if possible, Smoking Room, Bill rendering any but critical reference to the king's resolve punishable in India.

* * * * *

Re: the Viceroyalty and Mr. MacDonald: I am afraid I allowed my enthusiasm to rush me. I forgot one very material fact that may well affect his future career

There is a strong possibility of Mr. MacDonald remaining in active politics. Membership of any of the existing parties has, of course, been out of the question. It was also not possible to start on his own with the assistance of only Messrs. Thomas and Malcolm MacDonald.

But the situation is not so bad now. There are chances of an Exclusive Party of "Wie Free Wiseacres" springing up at the Election.

* * *

The light to brighten the chances is approachnig the horizon at an average speed of 23.7 knots an hour. The only surviving Wise Man of the East is rushing on board s.s. "Ranpura" to give the British Nation a chance of benefitting by his entry into Parliament.

MacDonald is saved. All he has to do is to fly to Marseilles and place himself and his "group" at the disposal of this kindred soul.

But what I cannot understand for the life of me is, how I completely forgot Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * *

Full justice has not been done by Press reports to Lord Sankey's speech welcoming the members of the Federal Structure Committee.

My friend, Simla Circles, informs me that when Lord Sankey referred with gratification to the thoroughly representative character of the Committee, the remark was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering that was led and sustained by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. Gavin Jones.

* * * *

On Tuesday afternoon, little Priscilla of Bori Bunder regaled her audience with a smart reference to the "ravings" of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the new Press Bill. The reference was a bit too smart. Excepting Priscilla and her admirers, I doubt whether anybody will be so foolish as to connect the "Chronicle" with the preaching of the "murder cult."

FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE

A Piece Of Insane Legislation.

(BY AN HONEST MODERATE.)

The people of the European Continent dub Britain "perfidious Albion." The majority of the Eastern countries have greater reason to stigmatise her as the insane island. The Foreign Relations Ordinance is an outrage on the liberty of publicists. That is obvious and apparent; but it is something aggravating. It is a stupid enactment from the standpoint of Britain herself.

Suppose you are in thorough touch with a foreign country which has no particular love for Britain. Suppose you know how the oppressed of the said country shower invectives against Britain for her Jingoism the world over. Suppose further that there are Indian publicists who, on the whole, admire Britain and consider, however wrongly but honestly, that her presence in the Orient is necessary for some time. These defenders of Britain take up cudgels on her behalf. They reply to the unfounded allegations in the foreign press of the country concerned in India. The representative of that country in India may happen to be hob-nobbing with the big-wigs and the Olympians in Delhi or Simla. The said representative complains that a given journalist, towards whom he may not have particularly friendly regard, violates the Foreign Relations Ordinance inasmuch as he is attacking a friendly neighbour. And down comes the Government of India upon the journalist, who, as a matter of sober fact, is honestly acting up to his conscience and against tremendous odds, attempting to show that Britishers are not so black as they are painted in the foreign press. Thus the British forge laws to cripple their own adherents, to the despondency of the latter and the high glee of the foreigners who have sworn vengeance on them.

The Indians, as time goes on, will penetrate into foreign countries more and more. And there are countries which are willing to admit the more cultured and more affluent among them. Their treatment in foreign countries must from time to time from a subject of comment. But so long as there is the Foreign Relations Ordinance, all genuine criticism will be stifled! Not only that. The Britishers will be depriving themselves of sincere support which in their present position among the nations they very sorely need. It is impossible that His Excellency the Viceroy who has lived a number of years in a democratic Canada would willingly countenance this enactment of a suicidal nature.

THE MARCH TO LONDON

CONQUEST OF THE WEST BY THE EAST.

(BY SHEO SHARAN PANDE).

'Mahatma Gandhi is going to London'—this was probably the most momentous news of the world recently. Not only did it stir the wild imaginations of the Western countries, but it also at the same time awakened the East to the necessity of realising its significance, considering the position of world politics at the present day. Why is he going? What will he do there? What does his visit mean to the West as well as the East? These are some of the most interesting questions, that trouble an eager mind and demand answer.

THE GREATEST MAN.

Mahatmaji is a world figure. He is the greatest living man to-day. He has captured the world attention in a manner that no other person, however great, has been able to do during recent years. The West, with its great civilisation, looks amazed at the sight of this great man, who stands for the spiritualization of human affairs, be they political or otherwise. He is the standard-bearer of the message of the East and is best fitted to deliver it to the modern West. This is a unique opportunity in the history of mankind and might prove to be a landmark to distinguish the present from the future.

The Westerners may have vague, even queer notions of the man and his principles. Those, interested and narrow minded, like the British die-hards, have already tried their best in creating a prejudice and dislike for him; but this occasion will afford them a chance to know him at first hand and as the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri said only the other day, it would be a surprise of their lives to see Mahatmaji only to feel convinced how great and yet how humble and reasonable he is. The mere touch of his personality and character will be an eye-opener and will disclose before their mind's eye a vast view of spiritual eminence, to which a man can go. It is necessary in the interest of better understanding between the East and the West and the unification of mankind, that this kind of disillusionment may be brought about to the utter discomfiture of those, that are responsible for disaffection between man and man and nation and nation and to the great joy of those whose one mission is to see a vision of human protherhood established ere long.

THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding to England in the role of a representative of the premier political body of this land. That the Indian National Congress is the one and the only institution, which can truly and honestly represent India's millions, is a fact undeniable and unimpeachable. That one, who alone can speak for 'such' an institution, may well be termed the uncrowned King of India or the premier Indian, is again a fact which must be admitted by one and all. In him alone has the nation reposed her implicit trust and complete confidence "to present demands, argue out her case, meet counter-arguments and to accept such adjustments as may be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India." No less a man than Mahatmaji himself has said that "whilst, on the one hand, he would not be guilty of selling the national cause; on the other hand the most reactionary Englishman should have no cause to fear his reputed obstinacy or worse still, anti-British feelings, as he claims to be innocent of the charge of being obstinate and of harbouring any anti-British feeling." He proclaims to the world that he has nothing but goodwill for the British and will do his mighty best to make the deliberations of the Conference a success. Rarely would one find a similar instance, where the staunchest non-co-operator and the most whole-hearted and willing co-operator would be found to combine in one. This is an historic enigma.

THE SOUL OF INDIA.

Gandhiji's career and personality afford another example of a similar enigma. The immediate cause of his voyage is no doubt political; but it would be more correct to say that the ultimate cause is something else and deeper. He is not essentially a politician, though he is a great and shrewd statesman, a unique specimen of his own type. It is only the need of the hour that the Saint of Sabarmati is acting the part of a political Hero on the political stage of India and the embassy, with which he goes to the 'ruling nation' as an accredited ambassador of the Indian nation is but a prelude to the coming happenings. As a matter of fact, he represents the Soul of India and is a living emblem of India's culture and civilisation. He embodies within himself the essentials of the great Hindu religion. He is the modern saint of India and our saviour. His goal of life is the spiritual regeneration of mankind, whereby love, truth and righteousness may be established as the guiding principles of humanity. Service of mankind is devotion to God. This is the gist of Gandhiji's philosophy. As such, all his activities can be assessed at their spiritual values. His insistence on self-purification, self-abnegation, suffering and service goes to show the inner lofty beauties of his teachings. His undying faith in India's political cause and his herculean efforts to win freedom for his motherland are but a manifestation of his intense desire to see that liberty of nations becomes secure in the future scheme of things, so that each nation may rise to its highest stature to contribute its natural and biggest quota to the building up of a better world. Mahatma Gandhi has been hailed as the modern Christ. Without meaning any disrespect to the believers in Christ, who came here to establish the Kingdom of God, it may honestly be asserted that Mahatmaji lives precisely the same principles, which Christ preached and died for. There are millions in the west who profess to belong to the great faith but it is a tragedy to find that their every day conduct and professions belie their adherence to the principles embodied in the Sermon on the Mount. Here is a unique occasion for the west, which she is getting unsought, whereby it would be able to come in direct contact with the highest study of their own faith.

THE NEVER-FAILING PLAN.

A perusal of his life would show how he has from the very beginning fought evil with the only weapon, known to him, 'virtue and truth.' This has throughout influenced his personal as well his public life. 'Satyagraha' i.e., insistence on truth was the only way he could devise for the attainment of Swaraj. Our recent political history bears ample testimony to prove to the world that India's salvation shall be achieved only by 'Satyagraha.' This never-failing plan is quite a new contribution in the constitutional history of nations and is a gift to other nations to be made use of, for what it is worth. This is bound to have a far-reaching effect on the further progress of the world-politics. Gandhiji's entrance into the western political arena is but a thin end of the wedge and will, as it must, bring about a distinct change in the outlook of the westerners, engrossed as they are in worship of Mammon and advancement of material prosperity through science and industry. This mad rush towards materialism needs a change of vision; and Gandhiji is an adept, with his inexhaustible store of moral and spiritual qualities, in the art of winning of men's hearts by appealing to the inner chord, which, being the same, runs through all human beings. He believes in the efficacy of the change of heart. This is his field of work. Here lies hidden the deeper meaning of his activities. It is a glorious opportunity for the west. Will she discard it?

A CHALLENGE TO BRITISHERS.

The responsibilities, with which Mahatmaji has been burdened, are immense. But he commands universal confidence and that is a guarantee of the hopefulness in the task, he has undertaken. No other Indian can speak on behalf of India with as much force and authority as he. Gandhiji is the true representative of the Daridra Narayan as he is wont to call himself. He has reduced himself to proverty and penury for the sake of the starving and famished millions of his countrymen. His life is a symbol of what an average Indian can be like. His dress, diet and simplicity only go to prove his akinness to the life of a poor Indian. He is the champion of the cause of Asprashyas. He has adopted an Asprashya girl as his own daughter. He wishes to be reborn a Hindu asprashya (Harijan). He has stood for the cause of Labour. He is the Tribune of the Indian Proletariat. He is up for vigorous social reform. It is significant that he is going to stay at the Kingsley Hall, his kind hostess being Miss Lester. He would prefer a social worker's cottage to a rich man's mansion, although the richest westerner would have deemed it a privilege to place at his disposal any palatial building fitted up with all the modern amenities of life. He would discard luxury and embrace voluntary poverty. He wishes to give his message to the Lancashire employers and employees. He would prove that he is every body's friend and enemy of none. He loves the Muslims and all other communities of India as his own kith and kin. He has fought hard for the Khilafat. He is prepared to suffer to any extent, if only to please his Muslim brethren.

HIS ONE DREAM.

His one dream is to establish communal unity and yet he is the Nationalist of nationalists. This high-priest of nationalism wishes India to be imbued with the spirit of patriotism, national consciousness, mutual goodwill and tolerance. His nationalism transcends all communal and sectional limits and is a right step towards Internationalism. He has espoused the cause of Indian commerce. The pesonnel of the members, constituting the coming R. T. C. and its various sub-committees clearly shows that the interests of Indian trade have been disregarded, the wishes of Indian Nationalist Muslims have been flouted and the just claims of the subjects (70 millions, not a small number indeed) of the Indian States have been denied in a manner that does not do credit to England's statesmanship the right to which, she has forfeited long ago. There is something rotten in the land of Denmark. This

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Exile In India.

Referring to the possibility of Mr. MacDonald being the Viceroy of India, the "Evening News" doubts whether he would "consent to a five years' exile in India." But our contemporary has underestimated the Britishers' readiness to bear the white man's burden in distant lands. Besides, there is the ancient tradition of altruism and disinterested service of India, set by the British since the days of Clive and Warren Hastings and Mr. MacDonald may yet consent to a five years' "exile in India," if only for the sake of the British Empire which he loves so much.

No Quarter To Untouchability.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting on Monday, passed a significant resolution forbidding every member of the Committee from taking part in such of the forthcoming public celebrations of the Ganapati festival where the so-called untouchables are not given equal rights with other Hindus. It is a just resolution and, if carried out by all Congressmen, will exercise a wholesome educative influence. The Congress Committee may go a step further and with the assistance of the Prabhat Pheri Sangh affiliated to it may organise a "mela" including some "untouchable singers" and persuade the organisers of the Ganapati festival to invite the "mela." It is also desirable that the "Prabhat Pheries" should give special attention to songs against untouchability.

India And The League.

On leaving London for Geneva Sir B. L. Mitter, "leader of the Indian Delegation to the League" made a statement as to what he and his party would do there. Platitudes that mean nothing are customary on the part of Indian "delegates" when starting on their annual pilgrimage to Geneva. But we did not expect Sir B. L. Mitter to be so blinded by—was it holy enthusiasm?—as to say that the "delegates" "shall try to maintain India's position as an independent international unit and increase India's influence there as much as we can in the present circumstances." For, he was promising in other words, that he would try and maintain a slave's position as a free international unit. We wish Sir B. L. Mitter had some sense of humour in him. He would have spared his country from being made the laughing-stock of the world.

Mr. Jinnah's Record.

Mr. Jinnah, perhaps, did so unintentionally. But it is fortunate for him that his statesmanlike speech at the Blavatsky Hall was delivered on the eve of his departure for an indefinite stay outside India. It has reacted unhappily. We are not referring to "opponents" who are blessed neither with Mr. Jinnah's wisdom nor his vision, although we are inclined to support the extremely 'foolish' statement of, for instance, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the equally 'foolish' retort of Mr. Chagla who, unfortunately, blundered on the truth regarding Mr. Jinnah as a physician. We are rather thinking of those "friends" and "champions" of Muslims who were expected to hail Mr. Jinnah's parting shot as a statesmanlike blow. They, too, seem to be uncomfortable and frankly embarrassed. Indeed, the "Pioneer" of Allahabad, speaking not of his speech but of his much milder "message" says: "It will need the goodwill of all parties to bring about the solution and it is to be feared that Mr. Jinnah's manner of stating the problem on Saturday will not tend to foster that goodwill." It is a mercy that Mr. Jinnah is not in India.

Praise Of Picketing.

In his speech at the Temperance Federation at Bangalore Mr. C. Rajagopalachari paid a just tribute to the great service rendered to the country by liquor shop picketers and also to the efficacy of picketing. He pointed out that picketing had achieved what even Legislative Councils had failed to do and that its value was to be measured not merely by the number of men directly persuaded not to enter liquor shops but also by the public opinion against liquor, mobilised in the locality picketed and a large area around it. He appealed to the Mysore Government to permit peaceful picketing without exception in the State even as the Government had done in British India. The right to persuade a person on the spot not to drink and ruin himself and his family is a fundamental right and its peaceful exercise has been held lawful by High Court Judges. That right, therefore, deserves to be exercised at all cost despite official or non-official hindrance.

ROY'S APPLICATION FOR BAIL REJECTED.

Joglekar's Case Cited By The Judge.

COMMUNIST PARTY ORGANISER

NON-VIOLENCE AND REVOLUTION

(From Our Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Sept. 9.

Mr. M. N. Roy's revision application against the order disallowing bail by the Joint Magistrate was dismissed by Mr. H. J. Collister, District Sessions Judge, to-day. The court referred to Jogleker's case in Allahabad Law Journal and quoted bail in cases which are punishable with death or transportation should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances and should not be granted if there is reasonable ground for believing that the accused has been guilty of offence. In the present case I do not think that grounds have been established for granting bail." M. N. Roy, has been prosecuted under Section 121 A. I. P. C. His application for bail was disallowed by the joint Magistrate. He had filed revision against the same.

JUDGE'S ORDER.

The court passed the following order: I have heard the applicant in person and also the Special Prosecutor. The offence being non-bailable and being punishable with transportation for life the onus is on the applicant to establish that bail can with propriety be allowed. He pleads that evidence against him proves no more than that he holds certain political opinions and represents certain political party and he has propounded before me the remarkable plea that a man cannot be convicted merely because he wants to change the constitution. But there are different ways of trying to change constitution. The main plank in the applicant's arguments, however, is that the documents which were proved in 1924 case cannot be regarded as "prima facie" evidence against him in as much as he was not treated in that case as an absconder.

"PRIMA FACIE" EVIDENCE.

It is apparently true that he was not dealt with as an absconder in that case but his name headed the list of accused persons in the complaint which was the basis of complaint. I am clearly of opinion that the documents proved in that case can and should be treated as "prima facie" evidence in the present case until such time as they have been proved anew or prosecution fails to prove them. I have been referred by the Prosecutor to various documents Ex. 9 is the revolutionary manifesto and there is a "prima facie" evidence that the reproduction of it is Ex. 6 B. was sent by the applicant in letter Ex. 6 signed "Roy"

"VIOLENT REVOLUTION ADVOCATED"

"In the manifesto referred to above violent revolution is advocated, the writer says, "British rule in India was established by force and is maintained by force, therefore it can and will be overthrown only be violent revolution. Then there is aletter Ex. 5 signed M. N. Roy which shows "prima facie" that the applicant was the organiser of the Communist Party whose object was "to take a very active part in the formation of a mass party for revolutionary nationalist struggle."

In that letter it is further stated that their programme "will be so formulated as to attract to us all discontented elements within the Congress ranks." My attention has not been specially drawn to other documents but I have found several on record which are worth attention e.g., Ex. 13 and Ex. 19 (1|B) which will be presumably proved and which are "prima facie" evidence against the applicant in Ex. 13.

"NON-VIOLENCE MUST BE DROPPED"

The writer says "inter alia" "The economic emancipation of the exploited can only be attained by expropriation of the expropriators which cannot be done by peaceful and non-violent means' It is ridiculous to say that we are non-violent revolutionaries. Such breed cannot grow even in the soil of India". Further on he says, "The term non-violence negatives all essential principles upon which our party is based. It should be dropped from our programme."

NO CASE MADE OUT FOR BAIL.

In my opinion there is abundant "prima facie" evidence to support the charge under Section 121 A. against the applicant. It has been held in the case Jogelakar versus King Emperor (A. I. J. 1931) that bail in the cases which are punishable with death or transportation for life should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances and should not be allowed if there is reasonable grounds for believing that accused has been guilty of offence. In the present case I do not think that grounds have been established for granting bail. When the enquiry is completed by the Magistrate there will be nothing to prevent the applicant from applying for the bail again if he considers that the facts and documents which may be then have been proved do not establish the case against him. For reasons given above I dismiss this application was largely a passionate plea in favour of freedom of political opinion, which to the Magistrate was outside the scope of the proceedings. At that stage Roy asserted that the Magistrate was mistaken on this point. Roy said that he stressed this point, the right of free expression, because this was the crux of the whole case. He alleged, although he was charged with having conspired to deprive the King of his sovereignty in India, the evidence in which the charge was based did not prove any more serious offence against him than holding and propagating certain political views.

"DEFENCE HAMPERED."

He added that he had stressed other points, for example, the numerous difficulties experienced by him while in custody and these difficulties had seriously hampered him in his defence. He said he had argued that as a prisoner he could not expect fair trial. The Magistrate had placed himself, he added, in a rather reprehensible position by declaring that the records of the 1924 case in which he had not been proceeded against, established his guilt. Roy asked how the Magistrate could base his order on documents which had not till then been formally introduced in order?"

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

The prosecution itself had proved that he was abroad. He said he did not become a fugitive from Law simply because he did not rush back into the arms of Imperialistic justice. His return to India in spite of the warrant obviated one possible objection to his release on bail. He had returned merely to clear once for all constitutional issues involved in political cases like this specially. He said that even if all the allegations made by the prosecution were true they did not amount to any greater crime than that of advocating the right of the Indian people to national freedom and of organising a political party with the object of asserting their right which could be contested by no law that did not violate the basic concepts of modern political philosophy and legislation. "Where is the Judge, Jurist or Legislator who would, in these enlightened days of the Twentieth Century, penalise political ideas and outlaw political associations because these stand for a change of the established order?"

HUTCHINSON'S BAIL APPLICATION.

Roy then referred to Hutchinson's bail appeal decided by the Allahabad High Court and asserted that his position was clear, and unless a *prima facie* case was made out against him he should be allowed to remain on bail. Refusing him bail would be an 'exparte' trial and important public questions in dispute would remain unsettled as he would not be able to prepare his case and the legal and constitutional issues would remain unsettled as he would not be able to consult prominent counsel whom he said he could not afford to bring to Cawnpore. He had to go to them.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S REPLY.

The Public Prosecutor, replied that the gravity of the offence with which Roy was charged was conculsively proved from the letters and documents on record. He said Roy was organising a mass revolution to achieve its objects by violent means. Roy was financing the movement and supplying different centres with literature.

The Court: "Is he likely to abscond if he is set at large?". . . No reply was made by the Public Prosecutor to this question.

The Public Prosecutor then said that Roy during his 35 days stay in jail had 19 visits from his counsel and 12 from friends, besides talking to friends in Court. He said Roy could communicate through friends all that could be done.

ORDERS RESERVED.

Roy here interrupted strongly protesting against the Public Prosecutor's "efforts to prejudice the Court" against him. The Public Prosecutor did not understand the significance of the case knowing little of the great principles involved. He protested against the use of documents by the prosecution which had not ben proved.

Organising Revolutionary Party In Jail.

—:o:—

CHARGES AGAINST MR. AWASTHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Sept. 9.

The case against Sjt. Munishwar Awasthi was taken up before Mr. H. D. Banerji, Deputy Magistrate, to-day. Three prosecution witnesses were examined Mr. Steward Assistant Superintendent of Police deposed that he arrested Awasthi on 16th August the day before His Excellency's arrival. Two brass cast-iron shells, a manuscript life of "Tatya Tope", and a letter addressed to Mr. Gandhi were found in his possession.

Fazul Hasan, Sub-Inspector, Sitapur, stated he knew Awasthi who was then confined to Sitapore Jail. He got a confidential report from the Jail authorities that Awasthi was organising a revolutionary party inside the jail. Awasthi was convicted under Jail Regulations.

CORRUPTING YOUNG BOYS.

The last witness Ramlal said he knew Awasthiji. Awathi was corrupting young boys asking them to join revolutionary party of which Awasthi called himself a member. If anybody refused becoming a member Awasthi threatened blowing him by bombs. Witness could not name any boy.

M. N. ROY'S BAIL APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 8.

The Court-room of Mr. M. J. Collister, District and Sessions Judge, was crowded with counsel and members of the public today, when Roy himself argued out his appeal against the order of the Joint Magistrate, disallowing his bail application. Roy referred to the limited powers of the Magistrate to grant bail in cases like this. His application had been rejected as a matter of course. He said his arguments were not considered on their merits. The Magistrate rejected the application mainly on two grounds. Firstly the Magistrate held the record of the 1924 case established a *prima facie* case; secondly, he held that Roy's argument in support of his bail ap-

ALEMBIC

Hemo-Draksomalt

WONDERFUL TONIC

AND

DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

BUILDS UP

BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND ARRESTED

—:o:—

On Charge Of Sedition.

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

Swami Govindanand, a member of the A.I.C.C. who in 1914 led the Sigkhs of Komagata Maru in their Satyagraha in Budge Budge Harbour, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of sedition. He recently founded the Congress Democratic Party in order to purify Congress politics in Sind.

In a statement prior to his arrest the Swami declares that the arrest was a clear breach of the Delhi Pact and urges his countrymen strictly to adhere to non-violence and obey Congress boycott of foreign manufactures.—A. P.

THE MARCH TO LONDON

(Continued from page 6).

is adding fuel to fire. England's record is not a clean one. Mahatma Gandhi, therefore, would alone represent the lost cause of his country in so many spheres of her national life. He would fill the gaps everywhere. In short, as he himself said, he would endeavour to represent every interest that was not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions for whom the Congress predominantly existed. And he will, as Rev. Holmes has said, not surrender the many-sided causes of his country, as he 'cannot.' Thus, the presence of Gandhiji in England at this juncture would be a challenge to the British people, that claiming as he does to speak with authority on behalf of India, he must get a definite 'Yes' or 'No' to his demands. On a right answer to this great question would depend the future destiny of the two nations. The result is yet to be seen and awaited.

A WORLD ASSET.

A word about the method of his work will not be out of place here. He is an apostle of non-violence and champion of peace. He does not believe in the force of arms. Moral force and spiritual strength are to him the true characteristics of manhood and nationhood. The meek will inherit the kingdom of God. He is gentle as a child and yet is like the most impregnable rock, which nothing can break or shatter. It is the Rock of Ages, unmoveable by the mighty and yet amenable to submission by the truly meek and pure. We have had so many Conferences during recent times, which have only proved the futility of the attempt which is never meant to be carried out into practice. There has been a cry of disarmament throughout the western world and yet we see that each nation wishes to maintain its prowess as intact as ever. The problem of world peace has been drawing the constant attention of the world but it is still in the air. The League of Nations has not yet been able to achieve its object and justify its ideals. The root cause is something different. The spirit of competition, exploitation of the weaker nations by the stronger, national jealousies, racial pride and arrogance and lack of fellow-feeling are responsible for the sad plight, in which we find the world to-day. Mahatmaji would be a great asset in world politics, if he were to plunge into it, after having finished his labour successfully for his country. He would do his utmost, as none else will, for the establishment of world peace, which is the greatest need at the present moment. For the present, to him service of India is the service of humanity.

WORD TO HIS DETRACTORS.

Poor Churchill, who had the audacity of calling him names when Gandhiji in an attire of half clad 'fakir' strode up the steps of the Viceregal Lodge, will have to undergo the pain of seeing the same 'fakir' in an equally peculiar dress entering the portals of the Buckingham Palace, the citadel of the British Empire. Nay he, and others of his group will have to undergo a further humiliating experience of seeing (probably with their own eyes?) how the harmless Indian would snatch India's birth right from the unwilling hands of the British, which they have held fast for so long and were not ready to part with. If there are Gandhiji's revilers in the West, there are countless admirers of this Great man as well. Gandhiji's works adorn the most important libraries of the world and his works are the best sellers in world market. To read Gandhiji every week regularly has become a passion with them. His popularity has indirectly done immense good to India in giving publicity to the righteousness and justice of India's cause. Like Tagore, Gandhiji has done yeomen service in this direction. It is certain, the West will run mad, once this great Indian makes his appearance on the Western horizon. The modern civilisation is full of sensationalism, and this event is bound to produce an unprecedented stir. Mahatmaji's March to London, even as his historical famous march to Dandi last year resulted in unique success of the movement, he led, marks a beginning of the Spiritual conquest of the Occident by the Orient. His is not a mission, which is political only, but is intensely spiritual and human. The Hero of several battles has, unlike Napoleon or Washington, started off his march single-handed to an alien 'ruling' country, 6,000 miles away from his own, with faith in God and the justice of his cause. The various obstacles put in the way of his going have been removed after considerable higgle-haggling. Let this narrowness be a matter of past history and a fresh outlook be revealed in the ways of the Government. Let it not be said again that when ordinary and trifling matters require the spending of the last ounce of strength to get even a partial redress, bigger affairs do not then stand even a remotest chance of solution in future. Let the frail Indian, in whose frail-frame pulsate the heart-beats of the nation, rendered infirm due to the long-standing bondage, be enabled to open a new chapter in India's history, commemorating the establishment of freedom in this country. That he would meet with glorious success is the heart-felt prayer of every Indian.

Let us hope and pray that Mahatma Gandhi, on his happy return, lands on a Free India.

VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR BOMBAY.

B. P. C. C. To Begin Training.

The Member-in-Charge of the Volunteer Board of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

"The Volunteer Board of the B. P. C. C., which has been entrusted the task of enrolling and training "Sainiks" for the Seva Dal, hereby invites such persons as are intending to join the said Dal to send in their names either to the Secretaries of the respective District Congress Committees or to the Organising Secretary of the Board at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4. The preliminary training of the first batch will commence from Monday the 14th inst. Those who intend to join should submit their names before Saturday the 12th inst. by 5 P.M. (S.T.) and should also be present at the Congress House on Sunday, the 13th inst. at 8 a.m. (S. T.) for their medical examination.

The particulars of the Course of Training may be obtained either from the District Secretaries or from the Congress House on application."

DEFEND US FROM FEMINISTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I was surprised and also amused to see an article of mine, appearing in the first issue of "Independent India", attracting the notice of a veteran journalist like C. J. who has condescended so obligingly to pull me up sharply for some of my unsavoury ideas: it is but proper that this veteran penman should write in defence of women when one of the women takes it into her head to write a somewhat unconventional article giving expression to views which are not suited to the dimensions of the four walls of this veteran journalist's limited intelligence: in an impossibly unintelligible language which suggests both poverty of ideas and expression, he has tried to tell me something which I have not yet properly understood: being a little slow-witted, I set down my inability to appreciate this writer who on his own admission is very humble and very experienced, to my mental deficiency and so I passed over the article to a number of my friends just to find out from them what this C. J. was driving at and one and all told me that they could not make out: they did not have the courage to say that the writer in question was not intelligible, but merely suggested that this well-known writer was trying to say something very deep and very mysterious and nobody could make out what it was; I would, therefore, humbly suggest to C. J. that this profound truths fall upon deaf ears and unless he begins to put them in a simple form, his wisdom, I am afraid, would always be mistaken for foolishness.

So far as my article is concerned I admit that it was not very brilliant performance and I had certain doubts about it; but when I read this angry outburst of this outraged feminist I knew that what I had written must be right otherwise this veteran feminist who seem to know all the journalistic tricks would not give publicity to my article even by way of criticising it. This writer seems to have his pet ideas on every subject and if anybody writes anything which does not suit his antiquated ideas he brings down his experienced pen upon the table with a bang and begins to rattle. He gets emotional and goes into a frenzy over things which he does not seem to understand and parades the bankruptsy of his thoughts in an archaic style which he has taken special efforts to cultivate. He begins to think of words and images instead of the necessary connections between his ideas and the result is a hopeless jumble. Under these circumstances C. J. will forgive me if I do not take his outburst seriously and allow me to make a further suggestion, viz, that when he begins to write he must first sit down and think out what he has to write and then with the help of an English primer begin to write his criticism: this is the only way that will ensure for him at least a few readers for his articles.—Yours, etc.

LILAVATI CHITNIS.

Central Committee For Malwan Relief Formed.

(From A Correspondent.)
MALVAN, Sept. 8.

A Central Relief Committee for Ratnagiri District is formed at Malvan consisting of representatives of various committees to estimate the loss and formulate a uniform scheme for giving compension etc. Committees in Bombay or elsewhere are requested to correspond with this Committee.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE INFLATED RATIO.

—:o:—

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S APOLOGIA.

Iicometax Bill In Assembly To Prevent Plight Of Capital.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

Non-official attendance in the Legislative Assembly was again not large to-day and the absence of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Leader of the Nationalist Party who went to Madras last evening on grounds of health, is regretted. The question hour was dull.

Replying to Sardar Sant Singh, Sir George Schuster said only direct effect on the Government budgetary position of maintaining the ratio at 18 pence instead of 16 pence was to reduce the amount of the rupees which have to be raised to meet Government's annual sterling obligations by September 1. If Government reverted to 16 pence, they would have to raise over five crores more of revenues. The fall in prices was not due to the maintenance of the present ratio, but to world causes.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

Mr. Parsons informed Mr. Ziauddin that the policy of the Government had been to effect retrenchment in all possible directions on railways in view of the serious decline in gross earnings and in volume of traffic and other business departments, but at the same time to make suitable provisions with a view to mitigating the hardship entailed by the unfortunate necessity of reducing the staff.

PURCHASE OF B. N. R.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir George Rainy, Railway Member, laid on the table the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly in April over the question of purchase of Bengal and Northwestern and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Systems, contract of both of which expire by the end of 1932. In view of financial stringency and difficulty of raising twelve million sterling required for the purchase of both railways, it is recommended that Government should enter into negotiations with the two companies to obtain from them the option to purchase the lines on the most favourable terms five years hence (31st December 1937) subject to one year's notice, or, if possible, on 31st December of any earlier year again subject to one year's notice. In the event of its proving impossible to reach an agreement with the two railways on the terms recommended, Government is asked to explore other lines for reaching an agreement which would ensure to the Government opportunity to purchase on reasonable terms.

INCOME-TAX BILL.

Sir George Schuster moved reference to select committee of the Bill to amend the Income Tax Act which was, has introduced in the Delhi Session and which has since received opinions. The Finance Member suggested the following members for the Committee: Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Nawarul Azim, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Ankesariya Sir Abdulla Suhrawardy and himself. Sir George explained the measure at great length. He reiterated that the object of the measure was to make residence the main basis of liability for payment of the tax, while still retaining origin and remittance into British India as the basis of liability in certain circumstances.

The purpose of the Bill was to prevent flight of capital from India to foreign countries and further see that Indian investors invested money in British India. He emphasised that Government had no intention of rushing the measure and they were prepared to place all details before the select committee so that any injustice that might be felt by any interests might be removed.

British law was based on the substantial principle of making a man pay tax to some extent according to the economic allegiance he owed to the country in which he resided or was domiciled. It was true that in India there was a community consisting of officials and businessmen who were resident but not domiciled in the technical sense. It was open to the Committee to amend the provision in the Bill in this respect and Government would not object to it as ground that it defeated the principle of the Bill.

REJECT IT.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty entered a strong alea for throwing out the motion for Select Committee. The speaker at the outset made it clear that he was not one of the persons who would be affected by the bill as he invested his savings and paid incometax in India. The main reason for the bill advanced by the Finance Member was that Government wanted to prevent flight of Indian Capital from India. Mr. Chetty said he did not wish to dilate on the various reasons for the flight of Indian capital from this country but he could tell the House with confidence that it was not due to any defect in law of income tax.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Heathcote opposed the Bill on behalf of the European commercial interests. He said it was not high taxation but lack of security for capital which was responsible for its flight out of India. Conditions in this country for the last three years had been such as to shake the confidence of any investor. The speaker did not think it wise to change the principles of income tax in India only for the sake of forty to fifty lakhs a year which it was expected the amended law would bring in. Mr. Heathcote concluded that the Bill would not prevent flow of capital out of India.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

Mr. Mody (Bombay) did not approve of Government modelling income-tax law on British Act in some respects while leaving out others which benefitted small investors. England was a rich country with large surplus of capital which could be invested abroad with profit. It was justifiable if income from such investments was taxed. India, on the other hand, was a poor country and English analogy, therefore, did not hold good. Mr. Mody said capital was flying out of British India for lack of opportunities, shaky condition of India's credit and unfavourable economic conditions.

After a number of members had spoken Sir Harisingh Gour, vehemently opposed the Bill and quoted all objections advanced by incomeax commissioners and others.

It was 4/45 p.m. when the President ascertained and found that there was a substantial minority anxious to continue the debate to the next official day. The Assembly then adjourned till-to-morrow when non-official resolutions will be passed.—A. P.

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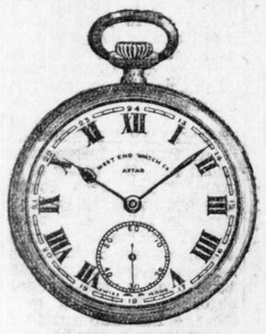

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LATE MR. K. C. ROY

Impressive Funeral Ceremony

GLOWING TRIBUTES: "A PAINFUL SHOCK TO ME," SAYS MAHATMA ...

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

After the Legislative Assembly adjourned a large and representative group of mourners was present at Mr. Roy's funeral. The chief mourners included Mrs. K. C. Roy, who attended at the Ripon Hospital, when the cortege started, and the younger brother of Mr. Roy. Prominent among those who went to Sanjauli where the cremation took place with the usual Hindu rites, were a large number of members of the Assembly, both official and non-official.

Mr. E.C. Mieville represented the Viceroy, Captain T. Williams, A.D.C., the Government of the Punjab and Captain Coates, A.D.C., the Commander-in-Chief.

There was a large throng of Indian gentlemen.

The whole gathering dispersed before 3 p.m.

"LOSS TO INDIAN JOURNALISM."

ABOARD THE "RAJPUTANA," September 8.

"Mr. Roy's death is a painful shock to me," said Mahatma Gandhi, on hearing the news of his death from the "Reuter's" correspondent on board the s.s. "Rajputana." Mahatma Gandhi added: "Indian journalism has suffered a grievous loss. I preserve very pleasant recollections of Mr. Roy's high character and happy manners."

Mr. Neogy, a life-long associate of Mr. Roy, in the Central Legislature said: "A veteran journalist, and shrewd politician, but above all, a genuine patriot, Mr. Roy will be sorely missed at this critical juncture in the country and in the Assembly."

Mr. Shaukat Ali said: "I am profoundly grieved. Mr. Roy was a great journalist, organiser and patriot."

GLOWING TRIBUTES IN ASSEMBLY.

In the Legislative Assembly this morning, Sir George Rainy in moving a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. K. C. Roy, said: "Mr. Roy was better known to us on the official benches, or to some of us, than any other non-official member. For, I believe, it is more than 30 years since he became habitually a resident at the head quarters of the Government of India as a newspaper correspondent and subsequently the head of a great and important Press agency. I remember well myself making his acquaintance about the year 1907 or 1908 when I was Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

"Of his public career, I will only say this: As a veteran journalist, he occupied a place at the very height of his profession in India. For eight years he was a member either of the Assembly or of the Council of State and in that capacity, and more and more as time went on, he played an active and influential part in all important public questions.

Mr. Rangacharlar, Leader of the Opposition, seconding the resolution said:

"Mr. K.C. Roy was indeed a great man amongst us in every sense of the term.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said: "One point in the career of the late Mr. Roy that most impresses me is that he was really and truly a self-made man.

Mr. Arthur Moore, in associating the European Group with the resolution associated himself personally with it on behalf of his colleagues in the Press Gallery and on behalf of the profession of which he was such a distinguished member.

After some more members had spoken, the President said: I wish wholly to associate myself with what has been said by the honourable members on this occasion.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Roy received hundreds of telegrams and letters condoling with her on her husband's death.

H.E. the Viceroy telegraphing from Dehra Dun, says: "Deeply grieved to hear of your husband's death. Pray, accept my deep and heart-felt sympathies.—Willingdon."

GLOWING PRESS TRIBUTES

"Father And Founder Of Modern Indian Journalism

CALCUTTA, September 8.

Mr. Tusharkanti Ghosh, editor "Amrita Bazar Patrika" said: He felt in the death of Mr. Roy the loss of a member of the family. For more than 30 years Mr. Roy was bound in closest tie of affection with Babu Sisirkumar and Babu Motilal his father and uncle "Our debt to him is immense and I shall never forget his many acts of loving kindness."

Mr. R. S. Sarma, C.I.E., editor, Calcutta Evening News says: "My grief is too deep for words. Father and founder of modern Indian journalism Mr. Roy had only one ambition in life, namely to enhance pride and prestige of Indian journalism. Who can deny he lived and died for a cause which was so dear to heart? Not merely will the name of the dear departed journalistic leader remain in grateful memory of his countrymen throughout India for years to come but his labour and his success in the field of journalism will be a source of inspiration to generations of aspiring Indian journalists yet unborn."

A PUBLIC MAN OF WIDE INTEREST.

Commenting editorially the "Statesman" says: "By the tragic death of Mr. K. C. Roy after sudden seizure in the Assembly, India has lost one of her most distinguished as well as one of her most senior journalists and also a publicman of wide interest who had given much service He has sat either in the Council of State or Assembly throughout the last seven years, and in both the houses was known as an able and fluent speaker. He worked on many committees, notably the Immigration Committee, and his end was probably hastened by his recent intensive labour on the Retrenchent Enquiry Committee. Mr. Roy was well-known in Europe, and last year he represented the Associated Press at the Imperial Press Conference. There will e universal sympathy with his equally distinguished wife who is honoured by all members of her husband's profession and was dis-enser of his unbounded hospitality.

'A POWER FOR INDEPENDENCE'

"Liberty" says: Mr. Roy belonged to old strudy generation of Bengals intellectual and national enaissance and to the last he retained that sturdiness. In Simla nd Delhi he was a power respected for independence of outlook by officials and non-officials alike.

The "Advance" says: The death removes from the world of Indian journalism a well-known figure and pioneer. He died in harness and full of honours but not of years.—A.P.

"A SILENT PROTEST AGAINST NEW FETTERS"

Mr. S C Bose On Mr Roy's Death

CALCUTTA, September 8.

"Great as he was in life he was still greater in his death for I look upon his death at this moment as a silent protest against the new fetters that are being sought to be imposed on the press of this counry", says Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, B. P. C. C. Continuing Mr. Bose says: :"With Mr. Roy passes away a great figure in Indian journalism' From humble beginning he rose to a position of which any journalist may well be proud. As the founder and organisers of the Associated Press news service, first of its kind in this country, his services to the cause of Indian journalism have been unique."—A.P.

Madras Leaders Tributes To Mr. K C Roy

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

The news of Mr. K. C. Roy's death has cast a gloom in both journalistic and political circles in the city. Newspapers of all shades of opinion consider the death an irreparable loss to Indian journalism.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., said: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Roy, founder and organiser of that admirable institution, the Associated Press of India. He was ably fulfilling a high and important function and his death is indeed a great loss to the country".

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar said that to Mr. Roy belonged the distinction of being the first to efficiently organise an always alert and always full India-wide news agency.

Prominent Figure From Journalism Removed

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer interviewed said his death removes a prominent figure from journalism and from the social life of the capital of India. He was a close student of public affairs and took great interest in questions relating to the Indian army.—A. P.

OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY IN INDIAN JOURNALISM.

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who arrived in Madras this morning, in connection with the meeting of the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India, interviewed, said: he was extremely grieved to learn of sudden demise of Mr. K.C. Roy, who was an outstanding personality in the Indian journalism, during the last decade, at least. As a nominated member of the Assembly, he tried to put before Government the Indian view-point, especially on questions concerning military police. His speeches on the floor of the Assembly on Indian questions were in no way less nationalistic in spirit and tone than the speeches of non-official and Nationalist leaders of the Assembly. His loss would be keenly felt by a large number of his friends and their sympathy would go out to Mrs. Roy and their little children at this hour in their sad loss and bereavement.—A.P.

Madras Press Tributes

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

Evening papers pay glowing tributes to the late Mr. Roy's services both as a journalist and a publicist.

The "Hindu" says numerous tributes paid by the press and by Indians and Europeans both in India and England testify unmistakeably to the great esteem in which Mr. Roy was held and to his distinguished services to the country in general and to Indian journalism in particular.

"Justice" says.—Indian journalist can hardly find words to pay adequate tribute to his memory.

"Swarajya" says.—His supreme achievement is organisation of Associated Press out of very unpromising beginnings into singularly efficient and capable news agency which it is to-day.—A. P.

LAHORE PRESS.

LAHORE, September 9.

Glowing tributes to Mr. Roy are paid by newspapers and publicmen. The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: At a time when India needs sane leaders and judicious thinkers the sudden death of Mr. Roy comes as a great loss to the country. The death has removed at the age of 57 a man of whom India might well be proud.

The "Tribune" says: By the death of Mr. Roy Indian journalism loses one of its brightest stars. He was equally "persona grata" with and equally enjoyed confidence of Government and leaders. —A.P.

DELHI PRESS.

Commenting on the death of Mr. K. C. Roy, "The Hindustan Times" says:—"Mr. Roy was a well-known social figure in Delhi and Simla and was the founder of the pioneer news agency of the country, the Associated Press. His death has deprived the profession of Indian journalism of the ripe experience of one who had devoted the major portion of his life to its development in India".—A. P.

Sampat Memorial Prize

At the request of the friends and sympathisers of the late Mr. J. R. Sampat a Committee from those who were present at the meeting held in the School on the 1st September 1931 has been formed.

The Committee will collect donations for "The Sampat Memorial Prize," to be awarded annually to a student of this School (Painting Section) and will draft the conditions of the Competition in consultation with the Director, and also take other necessary steps in this connection. Names of the members of the above Committee are:

Mr. K. H. Vakil,
Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, (Treasurer),
Mr. G. B. Kshirsagar, (Secretary),
Mr. J. D. Gondhalekar,
Miss L. Fernandes.

LATE MR. F. A. LITTLE

The death took place of Mr. Frederick Arthur Little at the age of 79. He was the founder of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors of Bombay. The death took place at his residence at Woodchester in Gloucestershire towards the end of last month. It is reported that he was found by his niece, Miss Alice Mabel Sale, dead in his bedroom with gunshot injuries to his head. It was stated at the inquest, when a verdict of "suicide" while of unsound mind was recorded, that he had been worried and depressed about small matters.

After being admitted as solicitor he came out to Bombay, where he founded the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., and he was appointed solicitor to the Government of Bombay. He retired from Bombay some 30 years ago.

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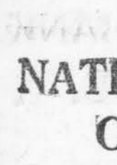

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Whatt he People Say

IDENTIFICATION MARKS ON PRIVATE VEHICLES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 19th instant while I was boarding on the tram car at 11 a.m. I was knocked down by a cyclist at Bellasis Road tram terminus, and the said cyclist though it was his duty to pick me up and record the complaint at a police station was trying to give me a slip, and though I was lying down flat on the public road for about ten minutes calling out for police assistance there were no police available and the cyclist took the best advantage to bolt away, and this is contrary to police law.

Now, my object of writing this article is this that if some identification marks as are in common use with other public vehicles or numbers are given to the vehicles mentioned in this articles it will be a great boon to the pedestrians to bring the offenders to book and deal with them suitably in a Court of Law. I had invited the attention of the Police Commissioner to this subject matter by my article in the "Bombay Chronicle" some time in September, 1917, and up to the time of writing this article nothing has been done by the Commissioner to remedy the grievances complained of by me.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the reading public is, that whenever a tram car halts at its destnation it is necessary that vehicular traffic should be suspended at least for few minutes so that the passengers from the tram car would get down safely, as just at the halting station of the tram cars these dangerous vehicles run like racehorses without any regard to the safety of pedestrians and there are apt to be acidents as these vehicles occupy the whole road as if they are the sole masters. Pedestrians also pay taxes, and it is the duty of the Commissioner of Police to give them enough space to protect themselves against these vehicular accidents.

I have read of a law suit pending before a Tribunal at Pontoise, near Paris in which damages to the extent of £12,000 have been claimed where an accident occured to one Mrs. Bury and one dog. If such is the value and esteem for a dogs life, much more should be for human life.

In the case of motor accidents during nights the motorists have every chance of bolting away, as it is not so easy to jot down their numbers in the plight the injured person is lying, and the culprit is likely to go scott free.—Yours, etc.,

"A PEDESTRIAN".

MAHATMA GANDHI & R.T.C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Our English mentors have taught us that the Britisher is noted for two outstanding traits in his character, namely, his "telescopic appreciation of distant gain" and his uncanny capacity to distinguish essentials from inessentials. The rupture in the negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government in regard to certain details in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact had, therefore, come as a surprise to many of us. A perusal of the historic correspondence on the subject had convinced politically-minded India that the awkward impasse had been brought about by a lack of clear prospective of vital issues on the part of certain "hide-bound" bureaucrats and prestige-ridden officials of Government. It was abundantly clear that the "weak-kneed" Government of Simla had astutely been driven into a morass of "red-tapism" by certain "strong-men" of the Bombay establishment of the Indian Civil Service—the service, which the Wizard of Wales had, once, aptly described as the unbreakable" "steel-frame" of the Indian administration.

It is, consequently, a matter of rejoicing that, after all, saner counsels prevailed with the "tin-gods" of Simla and the "demi-gods" of Whitehall, and Mahatma Gandhi, with his entourage, has been enabled to sail for the participation in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. There is, no doubt, many a slip between the cup and the lip. There is undoubtedly going to be a keen conflict between the 'vision" of the Mahatma and the "realism" of Sir Samuel Hoare.

The European commercial community of India, which is still in a position, by means of persistent propaganda, to "hound out" amiable Benn from the India Office, is not going to take things lying down. As far as Mahatma Gandhi is concerned, the issue will be more economic than political. The fight will really range between statesmanship and the "vested interests". England will be on her most crucial trial in history. She shall have to make a choice between political gain and commercial domination. Let us hope that the broader vision of an Irwin will ultimately triumph over the cribbed and confined outlook of the shopkeepers of Calcutta, who are incapable of seeing more than a few feet ahead of their uptured noses and who still fondly believe that it is possibe to govern India by "marching British battalions from Kashmir down to Cape Comorin."—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.
Akola, 3 Sept. 1931.

THE DANGER POINT IN INDIA

A Parsee's Views

To the Editor of the "Morning Post."

Sir,—The following extract of a letter just to hand from a Parsee friend regarding the situation in India may be of interest to your readers:

India, being an agricultural country, has been very hard hit by the steep fall in commodity prices, a development which has rendered the cultivator class, who, even at the best of times could never boast of much in the shape of good things of this world, a fertile soil for receiving the communistic creed. One sees nothing but misery and desolation as one moves about in the suburban areas.

Unfortunately, the political situation is not better. Gandhi, having loosed the forces of disorder by his Civil Disobedience movement, is now unable to control his very followers. Added to that is the preaching of the communist agitators, who are tramping the villages inciting the peasant folk to resist payment of land revenue, which is causing a lot of disturbance, ending in breach of peace and police firing.

I can assure you things are not at all happy here, and unless some sort of relief is immediately given and the political tension relaxes India is heading straight for a civil war or revolution. I am sorry I am unable to present a more pleasant picture, but it is no use deluding oneself. Just as you have a thriftless Government at home, we have equally a spendthrift Government who have been pushing up taxation continuously for last ten years without paying the slightest heed to the writing on the wall, which even those that run can see, and without making any attempt to adjust the scale of taxation to the capacity of the people to bear—a capacity which has been continuously on the decline since 1922-23. The consequence of such reckless policy is that the Government of India have bankruptcy staring them in the face, and I wonder how they will come round the corner.

JOHN HARRISON,
66, Mark-lane, E.C. 3.

GUJRAT YOUTH CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The youths of Gujrat have decided to gather together in a Conference under the presidency of the ideal youth of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in all probabilities, in October next, in the historic city of Surat. It is good that they meet. Meetings and Conferences, truly representative, have their own value. They can give a clear and emphatic expression to the ideals and aspirations of the particular section they represent, do something in the direction of the solution of the numerous problems that might be facing them and chalk out a programme for the redress of their grievances and their speedy progress. Youth is specially full of visions, ideals and aspirations. It is spirited and vigorous. The world has always rightly looked up to it for the solution of its numberless intricate and difficult problems. The hope of the future of any nation, indeed, lies in its youth. More so, when that nation is under foreign domination and dictum of an absolete social system that has outgrown its utility. The youth of India is confronted with many an intricate problem. Let us hope those who meet at Surat under the able and inspiring guidance of the "Jawahir" of India, at a place which had proudly been the cenre of he glorious struggle for our freedom last year, will o a step further in the direction f the solution of these problems nd thus make a sincere attempt to extricate the country out of he abuse in which it is fallen now.

But let us look back upon the Youth Confernces of pre-satyagaha days youths, indeed, met in arge numbers and resolves to do a hundred things. But they performed not one of these and they seemed to think that their task was over when the Conference concluded. Our university youths wanted nothing short of Independence—they said so at such Conferences.—Let us recall how many, indeed, of these, actually participated in our struggle for independence. The number is amasingly small. Is this not shameful indeed? Let those who gather at Surat bear in mind that theirs must be a word of honour that can change under no circumstances. The local element at the Conference, unlike at others, must realise that greater responsibility lies upon them as they are directly instrumental in the organisation of the Conference. Let us hope the resolutions that will be passed at the Conference will not remain on paper but will be carried out to the letter. Those who have seemoned the Conference must not think that their task becomes one after the Conference—they must realise that it just begins at that point.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAN CHOKHAWALA.

AN OFFER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Can you kindly oblige me by sparing space in your letter column, to enable me to assist in my own way your valued educated readers who may be interested in my offer. The offer made herein is clean, honest and above board and is intended for hand-working, energetic and educated middle-class gentlemen irrespective of caste, creed or natoinality. The present day advice of experienced and farsighted men who are should take up agriculture seriously, is that educated young men should take up agriculture seriously which many of them would gladly undertake to do, if they could possibly do so. But good lands are too costly and not remunerative enough for middle class people in well developed and thickly populated places. And very few philanthropists and rich men can or are willing to help young men in this independent career. But in many backward districts far off from the Railway Station, there are first class facilities for agriculture and lands available that would be suitable for wet lands gardening and dry cultivation with best facilities for cattle, sheep and goat breeding. The annual rent for these lands are nominal and often can be had rent free for 2 or 3 years. Labour, cattle and living in these parts are comparatively very cheap and all house building materials will be granted free to all new comers. To your educated readers who want to lead an independent life and want to become real land owners, I can arrange to let them have from 12 to 50 acres of first class land, absolutely free of cost provided they have enough capital to maintain themselves for a year or so and can bear working expenses. For particulars and details they are requested to apply to Dr. M. R. Govinda Rao Konta, P.O., Via Kunavaram, East Godavari Dist.—Yours, etc.,

DR. M. R. GOVINDRAO.

A DRIVE AT BOTH ENDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G.I.P. Railway administration has become conspicuous in the eyes of the public by its attitude towards the employees. The public at large knows the way in which it is dealing with its workers by pruning wages and displacing hundreds on the pretence of effecting economy.

To-day in the newspapers we read that it has resolved to increase the fares of travelling.

By the increase in rates, the poor population will suffer. Already, the agriculturists are sounding the depth of poverty as a result of the heavy fall in prices and the new scheme will mean additional burden. The hard-hit "Kisan" by the new arrangement of things will have either to forego the facility of transport by railways or do it at a sacrifice; mostly the former.

This is a drive of the administration at both ends. The public should, therefore, actively resist the offensive by entering into a mass protest and help the employees, who are bearing a heavier brunt, by offering them assistance in all possible ways.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL RASHID.
Bombay, August 31.

WELLINGTON CINEMA PICKETTING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read the statement published in your issue of this morning from the Secretary, Bohra Information Bureau, and have to say at once that, unfortunately, it will carry no conviction, apart from the fact that it has been issued after the lapse of several weeks. If it was not the Mullaji Saheb, who issued the fiat, who sent orders through his 'Khadims' of different mosques all over the town and specially in every chawl inhabited by Bohras at 11 p.m. on Saturday night that "it was the distinct order from the Mullaji Saheb not to take part in the Zenana Show of to-morrow?"

The present Amil Saheb of Bombay, the brother of Mullaji, came there to see how the picketing was going on. The respectability which the volunteers have shown is very well noticed by the people who were actually there and the least said the best about the alleged respectable behaviour of these volunteers.—Yours, etc.,

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THE RUBBER GOODS TRADE WITH INDIA.

—:o:—

Demand For Mechanicals, Surgicals And Footwear

A general view (based on information supplied by the Department of Overseas Trade) of the importance of the Indian railways as customers for the rubber goods manufacturer was given in last week's issue of this journal. The remaining Indian demand for mechanical rubber goods, we learn from the same source, comes principally from cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, the jute mills and miscellaneous industries along banks of the Hoogly in the Calcutta district, the coal mines and foundries of South Bihar, the cotton and miscellaneous mills in the United Provinces, the Sugar industry of North Bihar, the flour mills in the Punjab, the extensive hydro-electric and irrigation schemes undertaken by Government in the North, and the cotton ginneries in the Central Provinces and Central India. A difference in purchasing procedure exists between European-managed and controlled industries, and purely Indian-owned undertakings. In the former, purchasing is done through accredited agents of overseas manufacturers who are generally European firms established in India and carrying agencies for machinery and general factory equipment. In the second category, where no European engineers are retained, the user generally goes to a dealer in the bazaar for his supplies, and in these cases British manufacturers are somewhat at a disadvantage, there being some risk in entering into extended commitments with bazaar dealers as conditions exist to-day, unless a local agent is prepared to take full financial responsibility.

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR RUBBER BELTING.

The total demand of all types of transmission and conveyer belting is considerable, but the quantity of rubber belting in demand at present is small. Indian industry is many years behind European and American practice as far as the use of industrial belting is concerned. Rubber belting is undoubtedly making headway throughout India, but it is understood that this type of belting at present does not represent more than 10 per cent. of all beltings used. It is suggested, however, that the position might still be followed very closely by British manufacturers with a view to future developments in this direction. This matter is already receiving considerable attention by the leading firms of European agents, as rubber belting is reported to give very satisfactory service.

The smallest demand among the various industrial undertakings previously mentioned is understood at present to come from the Bombay cotton mills, where leather belting is almost universally employed. In the Calcutta area the position is reported to be much brighter. The jute mills are believed to be favourably inclined towards rubber belting, and it is understood that the coal mines and foundries in South Bihar are using rubber-covered conveyer belts in increasing numbers. Rubber belts are also to be found installed in the leading mills of Cawnpore. The sugar mills in North Bihar work from November to April and their plants are overhauled between July and October. Modern machinery is utilised in these mills and their consumption of all types of belting is considerable, rubber belting making steady progress. For Government hydro-electric and irrigation schemes, the purchases are made through the Indian Stores Department and the indenter of that Department usually specifies the type of belting he requires. As regards cotton ginneries these work on a short season and buy the cheapest possible equipment obtainable. At the same time the quantity of belting consumed by the ginneries runs into considerable figures, and manufacturers in a position to turn out in quantity a low-grade type of belting which is only required to work for four months in the year and then thrown away would do well to consider this outlet for their productions.

India's present sources of supply of rubber belting are mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, each country supplying approximately 50 per cent. The American belting is largely supplied by the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd., who have been established in the market for many years.

OTHER MECHANICAL GOODS.

As regards delivery hose, a wrapped or braided rubber hose is understood to find very little sale. In factories, warehouses and the large modern buildings where a quick supply of water in volume and under pressure is required a plain woven cotton fire hose is almost universally utilised. In the case of watering hose in use by the Municipalities, it is understood that where a certain amount of dragging is necessary over wide spaces, such as public gardens, etc., a half-inch wire-bound rubber hose is used, but for street watering canvas hose is stated to be almost universally employed. For suction work wrapped rubber hose is universally employed and there is likely to be a considerable increase in the demand for this type of hose in the future for water raising, for irrigation and other purposes.

Petrol pumps are being erected in increasing numbers by the two main petrol combines in the principal cities of India, the Burmah Shell Co. and the Standard Oil Co. T his has produced a considerable demand for petrol pump hose and there is understood to be a fair amount of deterioration necessitating frequent replacement. Each pump is said to require two to three lengths of hose per annum. The majority of hose used in the petrol pumps in India to-day is understood to be of British manufacture and of the metaliiclined variety. This is due to the fact that the Burmah Shell Co. supply at present most of the petrol pumps. Should, however, the Standard Oil Co. increase the number of its petrol pump installations an increase in the use of American petrol pump hose might be expected.

Mechanical sheet and packings of all types are in steady demand, but the prices are very keenly cut and there is very little margin of profit available. Both Continental and Japanese manufacturers compete for this trade, particularly in the bazaars. As regards the bazaar trade, it is usually necessary to maintain stocks which can be drawn upon as desired, and this entails some risk in the Indian climate. Continental products are supplied at prices as low as 8 to 10 annas per lb. and Japanese goods are understood to be imported as cheaply as 6 annas per lb. Rubber rings are also required in increasing quantities by the mills for hydrants in connection with the compulsory supply of fire appliances.

SURGICAL GOODS.

Turning to Surgical rubber goods, the largest purchasers in this category are the Government Departments. The following is an estimate of their annual requirements:—50,000 yards rubber tubing, 5,000 hot-water bottles, 5,000 ice bags, 2,000 bed pans, 20,000 surgical gloves, 25,000 yards bed sheeting, 3,000 syringes. In addition to the above there are small quantities of specialised articles.

There are five principal medical store depots in India and Burma at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras. For 1931 requirements purchases were made independently, but it is possible that for future years the Director-General of Indian Medical Services may centralise purchasing through the headquarters at New Delhi, Simla. The prescriptions of local practitioners for the use of rubber articles also result in a considerable demand in the bazaars. The principal item in these lines is ice caps. Distribution is mainly through importing wholesalers at the principal ports through bazaar dealers.

The trade in hot-water bottles was almost entirely in the hands of British and American manufacturers, but there is now a certain amount of competition from Germany in the cheaper grades. The quality of these goods is, however, understood to be much inferior to those of British and American manufacturers, but owing to their low prices they secure a considerable share of the bazaar trade. Japanese manufacturers have also been able to do a considerable business in white rubber bottles so far as the bazaar trade is concerned, although the quality is very inferior. The wholesale prices of the Japanese product vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 per dozen.

The bulk of the trade in surgeons' gloves is enjoyed by America, while the trade in rubber tubing is divided between British and German manufacturers, although it is understood that Japanese manufacturers have recently sent out consignments at lower prices.

The rubber sponge trade and that in air cushions appear to be almost entirely in the hands of American and German manufacturers.

Practically the whole of the business in tennis and golf balls is in the hands of British and American manufacturers, the larger share being enjoyed by the United Kingdom. Inflated play balls, balloons, etc., are imported principally from Germany, their prices being about 25 per cent. lower than those of British manufacturers. Football bladders are imported in considerable quantities, principally for Sialkot in the Punjab, the centre of the Indian sports goods industry. The buying of these bladders is done principally on annual contract in post parcel packages from England on a c.o.d. basis. The trade is largely in the hands of Indian dealers, although there is a considerable distribution through the medium of the departmental stores.

JAPANESE COMPETITION IN FOOTWEAR.

The year 1930 is reported to have even a very unfavourable one for British rubber footwear manufacturers. At one time American manufacturers obtained the great bulk of the trade. English and Continental manufacturers then competed successfully for the market. Early in 1930, however, Japanese shoes were imported in large quantities at prices 50 per cent. lower than those of American, British and Continental shoes. Six or seven brands appeared simultaneously. The Japanese manufacturers worked through Indian importing merchants at the ports, and in a very short time these different Japanese products all competing against each other brought the wholesale Japanese prices down to Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per dozen pairs, and they could be purchased in the bazaars retail at Rs. 1 per pair. The lowest wholesale price of British and American manufacturers was Rs. 2.8 to Rs. 3 per pair, and as a consequence only Japanse rubber shoes now have much sale in the bazaars. The above remarks refer to a shoe with a white duplex canvas upper and imitation crepe or compounded sole which is the only type of shoe in large demand. As a result of the cheapness of the Japanese product the total volume of trade has very largely increased. American and German manufacturers secure the bulk of the trade in rubber soles and heels. British manufacturers find it difficult to compose on price.

PROOFED PIECE GOODS AND WATERPROOFS GARMENTS.

The business in proofed piece goods is almost entirely in the hands of a few English proofers and is handled in the same way as general piece goods, dealers buying c.i.f. Indian port. During the five years ending 1929 the trade in waterproof garments showed a constantly increasing tendency. The business is mainly in the hands of a few importing wholesalers in Bombay and Calcutta, who buy principally in Manchester at cut figures. Indents are sent home in November and the goods manufactured in January and February and shipped in March. The season is entirely over in August The boycott during the early part of 1930 coincided with the beginning of the waterproof garment season. Importers and dealers were thus left with large stocks on their hands which are probably sufficient to carry them forward through 1931, and it is not expected therefore that this market will revive until the 1932 season.

RUBBER FLOORING.

The successful introduction of rubber flooring is felt to be a very difficult matter in a tropical country like India, and rubber manufacturers are realising that the satisfactory laying of this floor depends on the stability and standard of construction of the building. Manufacturers are therefore warned to concentrate only on the larger undertakings, particularly those under Governmental or other public supervision where a damp-proofed and properly constructed sub-floor is ensured.

COMPETITIVE MARKET FOR CAB TYRING.

There has, of course, been a considerable decline in the importation of cab tyres in the past few years owing to the large increase in the number of taxis in all the important cities in India. At the same time the trade is still important, although the market is a very competitive one. American and Continental suppliers secure the bulk of the trade, British manufacturers coming third. The Goodyear Co. of the United States of America are believed to hold about 60 per cent. of the business. The Continental share of the trade is mainly in the hands of the Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. It is understood that with a view to reducing competition both these firms have an understanding with regard to minimum prices. The present selling prices of United States of America cab tyres are approximately as follows:—1½ by 1½ in., 14 annas per foot; 1 5/8 by 1½ in., 15 annas per foot; 1 5/8 by 1¾ in., one rupee per foot. Delivery free at all railway stations throughout India.

It will be seen that the market for general rubber goods in India is considerable and, provided the proper method of approach is employed, is worth every effort on the part of British manufacturers. Representation is a vital factor not only for public contracts, but for maintaining contact with the bazaar and other buyers of these goods. The present economic depression in India and the restrictions of normal trade arising from the unsettled political conditions naturally affect the immediate prospect considerably, but these should merely provide additional incentives for perfecting sales organisation in anticipation of the increased business which must follow when normal demand returns. Lists of importers of rubber goods are obtainable (by U.K. exporters) on application to the Department of Overseas Trade.—"The India-rubber Journal."

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs, and many of the nobility. aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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A
COMPROMISE
BETWEEN
EAST & WEST
ANCIENT & MODERN

ALL the goodness and greatness found in the East and West, ancient and modern, form the contents of this greatest of the world's great tonics, but the credit for its success goes largely to the rich golden traditions of the thousand years' old Ayurvedic Science.

Made of all those ingredients that made the *Aswagandha Rasayan* of the ancient glory so popular, with a few modern nutrients of proven merit added to it, ASVAN is ideal for the treatment of Nerve Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, Debilities of all kinds, lowered vitality, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia and allied diseases. Every drop of it puts new life into you, and after a regular course of treatment, your whole system is revitalised

ASVAN contains no harmful drugs and suits all seasons.

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ASVAN

Manufactured by:
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From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months

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By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5.1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

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V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR D.A. Sc.
GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI (Madras Presidency).

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Purest and Best
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10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WORLD-FELLOWSHIP THROUGH POST

The Hony. Secretary, for Gujarat and Kathiawar International Correspondence League, writes from 209, Ganchi's Pole, Ahmedabad:—

"Everywhere throughout the world, the ideals of Fellowship and Brotherhood are gaining greater and greater recognition and support, and several movements have been set afoot in various forms for the realisation of these ideals.

The Internation Correspondence League stands for these ideals. People in different lands are brought into touch with one another through correspondence; and thus through their interchange of ideas, a better understanding and a better appreciation of one another springs up among them. The organisation has branches in almost all the countries of the world, and it offers a practical channel of work for international and inter-racial Brotherhood and Fellowship, inspite of social conventions, customs and creeds widely varying in different countries.

Anybody, who reads and writes, can join this movement. There are no obligations and no fees. All that is to be done is to apply to the Secretary, giving full name and address and the name of the country, where a correspondent friend is desired. In due course, the correspondent would be found and then friendly correspondence is to be exchanged in a manner appreciated by both the parties. At the present moment, there is all the more need for Peace and Understanding throughout the world and it is hoped that all who cherish these ideals would participate in the work of the International Correspondence League, so essential for the well-being of the world, because the solving of the individual problem would solve the problem of the world."

BERAR'S POSITION IN INDIAN FEDERATION

(Continued from Page 3.)

other. Constitutionally both these powers will remain in the hands of the Governor-General-in-Council in his Foreign Jurisdiction so long as that authority wants to exercise the sovereign powers in the autocratic or despotic manner. Neither of them can be delegated to a third party which occupies contitutionally the status of a separate entity such as the Government of Central Provinces undoubtedly had even under the Morley Minto reforms. But if the Governor-General-in-Council in his Foreign Jurisdiction was of opinion and we wholeheartedly endorse that opinion that the Berar had along with the British Provinces outgrown the stage during which the autocratic rule could be justifiably maintained and steps had to be taken to confer the rights of democratic Government on them in their entirety or instalments, then, we have not the slightest hesitation to maintain that rights which the Government of India exercised in their Foreign Jurisdiction over Berar could devolve on the C. P. Government only as representing Berar and the people of Berar alone. The people of Berar could not be asked constitutionally to share with the people of Central Provinces in the partial or full control of Berar Funds.

(To Be Continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

BEARISH BUREAU FOLLOWED BY SHORT COVERING

Fears Of Heavy Movement

Bombay, Sept. 9.

As usual American cotton markets were nervous before the Bureau report anticipating some surprise. The New York cotton futures market opened at about unchanged rates and after fluctuating within a narrow range of 6 points, trading was suspended to digest the Bureau report. The crop Reporting Board of the U S. Agricultural Department estimated condition of the crop 68 per cent of normal indicating a crop of 15,685,000 bales at the rate of 183.6 lbs. per acre. Last month according to Bureau report the condition was 74.9 per cent indicating a crop of 15,584,000 bales at the rate of 185.8 lbs. per acre. Thus the deterioration amounted to 6.9 per cent for the month of August which was somewhat below normal figure for the month and the total yield is raised by about one lac of bales but the yield per acre has declined by about 2 lbs. The general expectation was near the Bureau's figure hence it was no surprise but now the opinion about the yield is crystalised and for all practical purpose, students of cotton will use the figure of 15½ million bales for the crop. Although the report is considered as expected and failed to depress prices, it has intensified the bearish sentiment which is bound to tell on prices ultimately when the movement of the new crop becomes heavy. This is the underlying bearish influence but at the moment the market is guided by light ginnings. The Census Bureau report states that 565,000 bales were ginned by August 31st. Present ginning report does not indicate the crop but it shows that the crop is a late one. In 1926 when America produced the lagest crop, ginning up to August 31st amounted to 697,000 bales. This shows that the crop is still making and weather conditions hereafter will have considerable influence on the total production. However, small ginning figures are said to have temporary bullish effect as there will be little hedge selling for some time to come. We do not wish to lay more stress on this point as hedge selling is bound to increase in the course of time and perhaps it will be too burdensome for the market to absorb without further important declines in the prices of cotton.

After the receipt of the report the New York cotton futures market re-opened at a decline of 7 points. There was some nervous long liquidation which resulted in a further decline and by noon prices were quoted 16 points under last closing. This level proved to be the lowest for the day and under short covering and trade buying, prices gradually recovered and closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 6.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.42c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point Pre-Bureau covering caused a steady tone but Bombay selling eased values. The New York market opened poor but later trade calling caused a return to the best of the day. The Bureau figures, which were as expected, caused a fall in prices, but the selling pressure was not too great and covering on declines kept prices steady. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 3.69 and sales amounted to 10,000 including 5,000 bales of September 7.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points with January 3.12. Egyptian cotton futures and market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points.

The Bureau report has increased bearish feeling. The market will be guided at the moment by weather developments and extent of hedge selling. While we see no reason for any sustained advance we strongly favour sales on strong markets as the recent short covering has weakened the technical situation. There is no improvement in the textile trade and political developments in Europe are bound to influence the course of prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4:—

December Highest 7.00 (10-39 a.m.); Lowest 6.87 (2-59 p.m.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8:—

December Highest 6.93 (11-01 a.m.); Lowest 6.71 (12.22 p.m.)

Messrs Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Bureau leaves position unchanged and gives no encouragement to buy yet."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 8th instant (6-25 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Bureau rather on big side; look for sagging markets during next six weeks gradually sinking to about 3d."

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E.J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Report is considered about what was expected. Short covering to-day has further weakened technical position of the Market. Expected that Texas will pass law for reduction in acreage of 30 per cent. We see no cause to change our opinion, thing that prices will fall further. Movement will soon be heavy.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

Bureau report slightly more than expected. Still advise caution policy.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Weather 68. Production 15,685,000. Yield 183.6. Ginning 565,000. Slightly bearish.

NEW YORK:—Report proved full discounted. Market seems waiting to buy if prices decline. There is a good undertone.

NEW YORK:—Some trade buying. Sentiment mixed. May decline moderately.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.:—MEMPHIS CABLES:—Weather very favourable in the entire belt. Light to moderate rainfall in Texas Gulf Coast. All balance entire belt generally fair.

9-30 a.m.:—International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners & Manufacturers' Report for the Season 1930|31:—(In 1000's).

	Consumption. 1930|31	1929|30.
American	10,907	13,023
East Indian	5,860	6,087
Egyptian	352	937
Sundries	4,864	5,162
Total	22,483	25,209

	Mill Stocks 1931.	31st July. 1930.
American	1,875	1,985
East Indian	1,568	1,667
Egyptian	218	237
Sundries	661	609
Total	4,322	4,498

10-56 a.m.:—Liverpool market improved on pre-bureau short covering.

3-10 p.m.: NEW YORK CABLES:—Textiles remain quiet, buyers' tendency to hold off, accentuated by the Report.

Cotton steady to-day on covering, not much hedge selling after the Bureau Report. May rally moderately further, but doubt advances will hold.

7-18 p.m.:—Bureau Report rather above expectation, market may steady on probable light hedging and trade buying, but think will only absorb any weight of hedge at gradually lower prices unless world trade materially improves.

8-41 p.m.: NEW YORK:—Continued short covering, small market.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Expect a further decline. Think shall do better by waiting for favourable opportunity to buy."

REUTER'S CABLE:—New York market was steady the bearish Government Report being offset by the "Census" Report construed bullish and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 3.73

Broach A|M. (Expected) Rs. 149 eq. to 3.38

Difference 40 pts. eq. to Rs. 18.

New York May (Close) 7.35 eq. to 3.67

Broach A|M. (Expected) Rs. 149 eq. to 3.38

Difference 29 pts. eq. to Rs. 13.

Liverpool-New York (at L'pool close) Oct. 41, May 21 (American points).

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay Sept. 9.

Liverpool Wheat—
Oct sh 3/8 1/2—1/2d
Dec sh 3/10 7/8d—1/2d.
Mar sh 4/1 3/4d—3/8d.

Chicago Wheat—
Sept dol. 46 1/4—1/8
Dec dol. 48 1/2—3/4
Mar dol. 51 1/2—5/8

London Linseed:—
Sept £7/5/0—sh 5.
Market dull.

Argentine Linseed—
Oct 10.20 17 up
Nov 10.40 23 up
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
Sept/Dec sh 12/9—3d
Jan/April sh 14 —3d.
Market steadier.

New York Sugar:—
Dec 1.36 2 up.
March 1.40 2 up
May 1.45 1 up.
Market steady.

Wheat Cable (Chicago): "Prices advanced on the strength of outside support and outside markets, but later decliner on liquidation".

Linseed Cable:—"Quotations for this commodity weakened on the receipt of good crop news. Trading was only quiet, being mostly in new crop."

Linseed Oil cable:—"Prices declined in sympathy with the seed, a fair amount of trade, however, passed hands."

Wheat Cable:—"This commodity has been offered freely, but a good deal of trade has been put through at the lower level of prices."

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LINSEED FROM THE ARGENTINE.

Shipments to the U. K. last week 9,200; this week 9,000.

Shipments to the Continent last week 8,000; this week 8,000.

Shipments to other countries last week 22,000; this week 7,000.

Total shipments during the week las week 39,200; this week 24,000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 8.

October	6.66 plus. 02
December	6.88 plus. 01
January	6.98 plus. 02
March	7.19 plus. 03
May	7.35 plus. 03
	6.75 plus. 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 8.

October	6.66—01
December	6.89—01
Middling Spot	6.42—

New York, Sept. 8.

New York. Noon call.

October	6.65
January	6.97
March	7.18

New York. 1.00 p.m.

October	6.51
January	6.82
March	7.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

	Opening	Closing.
September		3.45—10
October	3.57	3.47—10
November		3.47—10
December		3.52—09
January	3.65	3.55—09
February		3.59—09
March	3.72	3.62—10
April		3.66—09
May	3.81	3.71—09
June		3.74—09
July		3.77—09
August		3.80—09
September		3.82—09
Middling Spot.		3.69—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	10,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

This figure includes 5,000 bales of yesterday.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Broach Fully Good (Goods Staple)	2.97
Broach Fine (Goods Staple)	3.12
Broach Superfine (Goods Stable)	3.27
Oomra, Good	2.70
Oomra Fully Good	2.80
Oomra Fine	2.95
Bengal Good	2.60
Benzal Fully Good	2.70
Bengal Fine	2.80
Scinde, Fully Good	2.70
Scinde Fine	2.80
Scinde Superfine	2.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
September	5.07
October	5.16
November	5.32
January	5.51
March	5.68
May	5.86
July	6.01
F. F. F. Spot	5.60

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Last night the local market was open for forward business between 8 and 11 p.m. on account of the American cotton crop report. The market opened at 8 p.m. at Rs. 149 for Broach A./M. delivery and fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four only awaiting the Bureau Report Business was suspended prior to the receipt of the report as on the last Bureau. Several operators lios heavily on unfounded rumours. After the receipt of the report, business was resumed at Rs. 145 for Broach A.M. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 144/12. The New York market opened at a decline of 7 points and later on it was reported 14 points down. Increased short covering hardened prices in the local marmarket which closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 146/4.

This morning New York was reported 2 points higher and our market was expected to open at Rs. 149/- but owing to private cables being bearish trading commenced at Rs. 148. There was some scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 147/8 when increased by a Japanese firm hardened prices to Rs. 148/8. The market became flat as soon as the demand was satisfied and prices steadied at Rs. 148.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 6 points on parity with overnight New York close, but it opened quiet at a rise of 5 points. Our market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	147	12	0
Oomra D./J.	129	4	0
Bengal D./J.	116	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 9.

September	109 plus 2.10
December	107.40 plus 0.50
March	107.10 plus 1.50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 9.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	4-9-31	This year.
Barsi and Nagar	129	170
Berar	60	407
Central Provinces		123
Total Oomras	189	703
Sind-Punjab	215	300
Broach	205	406
Coompta and Dharwar	287	387
Western-Northerns	11	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		84
Persian		14
Egyptian and African	104	4237
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	53	53
Total	1064	6288

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	4-9-31	This year.
Europe	2173	3464
Japan and China	3137	..
Coast Ports	2000	50
Up-country by Rail		1532
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18407
Total	7310	23453

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 9.

Bengal Superfine	126
Bengal Fine	121
Bengal F.G.	116
Sindh-Punjab Fine	121
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	116
Wardha-Hingt Fine	141
Nagpur Savner Fine	143
Yeotmal Fine	136
Arvi Fine	136
Amraoti Fine	133
Khamgaon Akola Fine	133
Mulkapur Fine	131
Khandesh Fine	131
Muthia F.G.	126
Nanded Purna F.G.G.'s	121
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.s	133
Parbhani F.G.G.s	136
Burwah Sanavad Fine	135
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	139
Broach Fine	146|5
Broach F.G.	140|38
Cambodia	208|13
Miraj-Sind	68|73
Compta Good	178|83
Jinja	233|38
Busoga	238|43

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, September 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	0
Mint Gold 2nd	21	6	6
Silver Ready	44	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	44	8	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Cartoseeds, delivery September, opening Rs. 32|12, highest Rs. 33; lowest Rs. 32|10; closing Rs. 32|13|6.

Castorseeds delivery May: opening Rs. 29|-6, highest Rs. 29|1, lowest Rs. 28|12|6; closing Rs. 28|15.

Groundnut seeds delivery February: opening Rs. 28|5; highest Rs. 28|7|6; lowest Rs. 28|3|6; closing Rs. 28|4|6.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 9.

Shunko Maru, Egusa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

City of Dalhart, Iverson, Calcutta.

Garmula, Manu, Rangoon.

Gamaria, Lawson, Rangoon.

Bankura Darker, Busrah.

LOADING.

Sept. 9.

Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.

Steamer Altenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Narkunda for Sydney.

Steamer Baroda for Busran.

Steamer Shanko Maru for Kobe.

S S Shunko Maru.—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Dalhart:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer City of Dalhart will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Bankura.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Garmula.—The B I S N coy's steamer Garmula, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Gamaria.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gamaria, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon. with ballast.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

EXPORTS.

Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—500 cwts. groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 1232 cwts. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesium wasks; 3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co. 12 bales animal skin, P E Boyce & Sons.

S. S. City of Baroda for Glasgow.—30 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 36 cwts. ground oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For Liverpool—22 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 12 bales wool raw, H Hassam.

S S City of Baroda for Manchester 42 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

S S. Altenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S. S. Fager for New York:—15 cwts. gum karaya, R Dayshi.

S. S. Fusijama for Venice.—250 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Karnagasta.—44 bales. For Alexandretta 36 bales. For Tripoli 43 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.

S S Narkunda for Sydney.—201 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Treiste.—465 cwt. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 10,000 cwts. groundnuts seed, Birla Bros.; 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal; 234 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1100 bales cotton fly, Volkart Bros.; 210 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 275 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 60 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Venice.—1000 cwts. groundnut seed, 1000 cwts. castor seed, Birla Bros.; 492 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 53 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Beyrouth.—4 bales animal skin, J Govind & Co.

For Suez.—43 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Genoa for Geneva.—2000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 50 tons old iron, G Gabriel.

S S Iyo Maru for Shanghai.—110 cwts. sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Hongkong.—3 cwts. fish maws, 34 cwts. shark fins, Grindlay & Co.; 7 cwts shark fins, 45 bales fish maws, Currimbhoy & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Golconda, Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein.—1453 bags paddy; 7071 bags rice; 480 pces. teak squares; 2094 pces. teak posts; 35114 pces. teak scantlings; 2685 pces. teak planks.

From Rangoon.—414 pces teak scantlings; 1359 bags rice, 200 bags beans.

From Cochin.—153 coils coir rope; 200 coils coir yarn.

From Tellichery.—275 bags coconuts.

S S Marly, Agents, National Steamship Co., from Scurbaya.—20 bags long pepper, 35 cases soap.

From Singapore.—2699 bags sago flour, 100 bags sago whole; 20 bags nuting; 20 bags white papper; 439 bags black papper; 30 20 bags betelnuts.

From Penang.—777 bags pearl tapioca; 177 bags betelnuts.

S S Hatarana, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—12 cases o'stores; 60 cases malted milk, 109 cases cud goods; 19 cases cigarettes; 88 cases whisky; 35 cases sausages; 530 cases springs; 30 cases cordials; 800 cases tiles 145 cases boot polish; 187 cases gin; 150 cases starch; 88 cases tyres; 124 cases medicine; 220 drums linseed oil; 45 drums varnish; 54 drums colour; 50 cases wine; 24 drums lub. oil; 1392 drums paint, 30 drums turpentine; 50 bundles copper sheets.

From Bordeaux.—35 cases brandy.

From Middlesborough.—50 drums chemicals. 99 bundles steel squares; 92 bundles steel plates; 312 bundles steel rails; 52 bundles steel angles; 52227 bundles sheets; 24 drums paint.

From Antwerp.—944 cases glass ware; 1145 bundles steel plates; 244 bundles steel spring; 417 bundles steel joists; 110 bundles channels; 550 bundles steel ties; 2065 bundles steel rods; 1015 bundles steel angles; 440 bundles dog skins; 595 bundles nails, 1060 bundles steel sheets; 5723 steel bars; 500 bags starch.

From Port Okha.—6000 bags cement.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 6 Mos 1/6 Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|5 31|32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278-3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—
Banns Selling T T 137 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 66 7/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 84 3/8.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.85 15/16 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 13/16 9th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.89 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.91 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near, Weak Forward.

Gold £4.4.11 1/8 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 12 15/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 12 15/16 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 p.c. 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 15/16 p.c. 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 p.c.

Money:—Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 5 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

(Continued from colmn 7.)

to raise funds for the construction of the Building, an influential Committee is appointed with the well-known philanthropist Sir Hormasjee Cowasjee Dinshaw (of Aden), M.V.O., O.B.E., as its Chairman. That Committee will publish its report of the work done and Funds collected by it in due course. However, the Division is thankful to all those who subscribed to the Funds hitherto, especially to Dr. Dhanjibhoy Hormasji Mehta, late Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, for his generous donation of Rs. 20,000. Though Dr. Mehta is not a millionaire, he has with his usual generosity, given the practical proof of his sympathy with, and keen interest in, humanitarian work and has set a splendid example to others.

PLEA FOR SUFFICIENT ENDOWMENT FUND.

All these securities yield an annual income of about Rs. 1,775, which is not sufficient for the maintenance of Motor Ambulances, rents, telephones, equipment, instructional purposes, etc., and until the Division can raise a sufficient endowment fund to meet with these expenses, it will have to depend upon annual subscriptions and donations, which nowa-days owing to the hard times and owing to the lamented death of some of the regular donors, show a decline from year to year. If the Division could quietly and conscientiously render humanitarian services to the public and earned high reputation of all alike, it is mainly due to the support which the Division could get from the philanthropic and charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen of the Parsi community and to the loyalty of members who took keen interest in their self-imposed task at a considerable sacrifice of their time energy, comfort and, at times, of money of Bombay for the Parsi Divison

PARSI DIVISION, ST. JOHN A. B. O.

A Year Of Useful Activities

The 27th Report of the Parsi Division, Bombay Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, (No. 3 District, within the Empire of India), i.e. from 1st January 1930 to 31st December, 1930 is published. It covers 56 pages. Below are given extracts from it:

It is unnecessary to recall the progress which the Division has made during the 27 years of its existence. Its activities are directed in various fields, "irrespective of caste or creed," and the public continue to find it an estimable boon to suffering humanity. During the recent disturbed conditions of the City, the members of the Division were not found wanting in offering honorary services in rendering help to the injured and in removing the wounded. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress Free Hospital, the Free Emergency Hospital and others have in special letters to the Superintendent of the Division, acknowledged with high approbation "the admirable work done by the members of the Parsi Division, in removing the wounded." A detailed report of these services will be found in the body of this report.

A RECORD.

Having started with seven members, the Division has now developed into the biggest Division in the whole of India with a Cadet Division (founded on 1st October, 1925), numbering 135 Cadets, thus extending its activities. This Cadet Division is a fine recruiting ground for the parent Division. The history of the Parsi Ambulance Division provides a notable instance of the successful operation of ambulasce services by men, who have offered selfless services to the public, to Government and to the military authorities. It has proved the usefulness of its existence by being helpful to the public and to local authorities during public stress and anxiety, during disturbances, epidemics, strikes, etc., as is recorded in Municipal, Police, Military and Government reports and in the public Press.

SERVICES IN WAR, EPIDEMIC AND STRIKES.

The Great European War is an event of the past and is likely to be soon forgotten by younger generations, but the fact remains that the Parsi Division, with the other Divisions of the Bombay Corps, then in existence, was in the forefront in rendering services to the military authorities by removals of the sick and wounded soldiers from Overseas. The numbers thus handled by the members of the Division were more than three-quarters of a million, British and Indian soldiers, from 1914-1920.

(7) Road-skating competitions, the report proceeds with the help rendered at the time of the Civil Disobedience Movement thus:—

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

The year 1930 was full of anxiety and trouble due to political unrest and frequent disturbances. The members had before them a year full of activities. An unprecedented call was made on their services practically at all hours of the day and night.

Many of the occasions necessitating ambulance services occurrde, so to speak out of a "blue sky" and many of the disturbances, which were spontaneous, subsided immediately. In spite of this fact, members turned up whenever an incident came to their knowledge. It must be remembered that the members of the Division are volunteers in public life for the last 27 years. They have their own avocations and business to attend to. They are not fed, fitted, equipped, financed or sheltered by political organisations for specific occasions arranged beforehand. They had to depend for their information on newspapers, street writings, bulletins, handbills, beating of batakis, etc. In spite of this and looking to their means and opportunities, the services rendered by the members of Division at a considerable sacrifice of time and energy purely for the sake of humanity and humanitarian work, even in inclement weather, will, in the opinion of those competent to judge and willing to judge impartially, be considered splendid. It is now generally known to the public and acknowledged that during the period of Civil Disobedience Movement, members had covered themselves with distinction and rendered service of great value to the injured. These services rendered by the members of the Parsi Division, were highly spoken of by all concerned, including the political organisations, as may be observed from their letters.

BUILDING FUND COMMITTEE.

In the last year's report, reference was made to the grant of a plot of land by the Government Headquarters Building. In order

(Continued in Column 6).

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JUPITER
AND
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The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

COMMONS PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

—:o:—

Majority Of 59 For New Government

MACDONALD-HENDERSON DUEL

Baldwin's Apologia For "Companionate" Cabinet

LONDON, September 8.

The House of Commons met today. So high ran the feeling of the House during the debate, that the Speaker had to interview several times for fair play for Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Henderson. Prime Minister's tactics in not divulging the nature of the economies while asking for a vote of confidence, except a cut of one-thousand sterling in his own salary, placed Mr. Henderson in a difficult position when he rose to speak after Mr. MacDonald. He could only denounce "any interference with the efficiency of the social services and any lowering of the standard of life by cuts in unemployment benefits, but he declared that the Labour Cabinet had agreed before its resignation to economies amounting to £56,000,000.

NO DICTATION FROM BANKERS

Mr. MacDonald said that many factors at home and abroad had contributed to the situation. The crux of the situation was that we were absolutely compelled to get a loan and to do this, we must balance our budget and put unemployment finance on a sound basis. Referring to the allegations of international financiers' plot, he asserted that he would join with anybody who said that no outside authority, financial or otherwise should control the State policy. (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. MacDonald stated that the second reading of the Economy Bill would be moved on the 11th September.

Mr. Henderson who followed Mr. MacDonald, in the course of his speech, disclaimed any sense of complaint against the banks.

CHURCHILL WANTS ASSURANCE.

Participating in the debate initiated by Mr. MacDonald in the House eof Commons on the motion of confidence, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that Mr. Baldwin would give an assurance that there would be no immediate question of substantial or new departure in the Indian policy and that important exploratory work on which the Round Table Conference was engaged would carry us on for some time, and before any serious decision was taken, full normal political conditions would be restored.

MOTION OF CONFIDENCE CARRIED.

Mr. Baldwin, who paid a warm tribute to the Premier's "Uncommon courage" declared that when the crisis finally became a matter of hours, nobody had the right to refuse help, however disagreeable and impossible the task, the Conservatives had therefore no alternative but to promise the Premier such help as they could and until the Government's task was accomplished, the whole of their strength would be behind the Premier in the most difficult task before them during the next three or four weeks.

The motion of confidence was carried by 309 votes to 250.

MAC'S ON DUEL.

Replying to Mr. Henderson, Mr. MacDonald said: Mr. Snowden would open a supplementary budget on the 10th September. Today's debate would form a motion of confidence.

The Prime Minister then made a Government declaration on the ormal resolution to establish a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MacDonald spoke vigorously and without mincing words on the economic and financial situation.

The debate soon developed into a personal duel between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson with 600 onlookers ready to cheer and counter cheer each thrust and parry.

MR. HENDERSON'S MESSAGE TO OPPOSITION MEMBERS

"No Recriminations But Deep Convictions"

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Rugby—Wednesday's business will be mainly formal, but on Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, will introduce his Emergency Budget and the necessary resolutions giving effect to the proposals will be moved. The debate on the second reading of the Economy Bill will begin on Friday and the final decision on it is expected next Monday night.

Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, Chief Government Whip, has asked Government supporters to be in constant and regular attendance during what he hopes will be a short session.

MR. HENDERSON'S MESSAGE.

In addressing a similar message to the Opposition members, Mr. Henderson says: "The course of the Parliamentary Labour Party in proceeding with its task can be followed without personal recriminations against old colleagues who, doubtless, are actuated by deep convictions. But his need not defer us from resolutely submitting to Parliament our own policies, consistent with our commitments at the last General Election."—B. O. W.

ZAMINDARI RYOTS CONFERENCE

Gudur Magistrate Bans Sessions

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, September 3.

News comes from Venkatagiri that the Joint Magistrate, Gudur, has passed ex-parte orders on the Secretary of the Zemindari Roits Conference prohibiting the holding of the Zemindari Ryots District Conference, in Venkatagiri. The Chairman of the Reception Committee who interviewed the Joint Magistrate was informed by the latter that the police placed evidence before him apprehending breach of peace. In case the conference were held. Messrs. Satyamurthi, Nageshwara Rao and Prof. Ranga are considering whether they should disobey the order.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

For making alleged seditious speeches, two Congress volunteers of Tanjore were bound over for good behaviour for six months, and on refusal to furnish security, were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

DIWAN BAHADUR T. RANGACHARIAR LEAVES FOR MADRAS.

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Leader of the Nationalist Party, left Simla today for Madras on grounds of health.—A.P.

PREMIER'S CALL TO NATION

Measures To Cope With Financial Crisis

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Rugby—A short Cabinet meeting to-night reviewed the Government's complete scheme and dealt with the procedure.

The Prime Minister to-night issued the following message to the Nation:—

'To-morrow Parliament will meet and Government will ask from it, and is certain of, a vote of confidence. I appeal to the Nation also to give us its confidence and banish from its mind any notion that the crisis which confronted us was not real and dangerous or that we could have met it with measures less vigorous than those we shall ask Parliament to sanction. We had to face it and all its potential consequences. We had to act with decision and speed and the great thing we have already secured is that, instead of the House of Commons meeting to seal a financial collapse, it is meeting to deal with proposals to avert that grim possibility and bring the country back on an even keel.—B. O. W.

THE PRESS BILL.

Objects And Reasons.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Following is statement of objects and reasons appended to the Press Bill:—It is the practice of a section of the press to give direct or indirect incitement to crimes of violence and in particular to encourage crimes of a terrorist character by eulogy of those guilty of such crimes. Experience has also shown that propaganda in furtherance of crimes of violence is carried on by means of leaflets, pamphlets, bulletins, and the like. Having regard to the spread of the terrorist movement and to the increasing number of offences committed in pursuance thereof, it is considered to be necessary to provide for better control of the press and of unauthorised newssheets and newspapers. In order to prevent the encouragement now given in this respect the Bill is designed to secure requisite powers and to give them duration for a period of one year with power to the Governor-General in Council to extend it, if necessary, for a year at a time for a further period of two years. Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 4 sets out the objectionable matter which falls within the general scope of the Bill. Clauses 3 to 6 provide for the control of printing presses and are based on Sections 3 to 6 of the Indian Press Act 1910. The scheme of these clauses is briefly as follows:—Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 2 provides that keepers of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 will be required to deposit security unless Magistrate sees fit to dispense with it. By Sub-Clause (3) of the same clause if any printing press already in operation is used for printing objectionable matter the keeper may be required by the local Government to deposit security.

FORFEITURE.

Under Clause 4 Security given in respect of any press may be forfeited in whole or in part if the press is used for printing of objectionable matter. Sub-Clause (2) of the declaration made under Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 in regard to the press becomes automatically cancelled ten days after forfeiture and thereafter by Clause 5 if the keeper makes a fresh declaration he may be required to furnish enhanced security. Under Clause 6 if the printing press is again used for printing of objectionable matter the enhanced security, the pprinting press and all documents containing objectionable matter may be forfeited by order of the Local Government. Clauses 7 to 10 provide similar machinery for the control of newspapers and are based on Setions 8 to 11 of Indian Press Act 1910. When a second order of forfeiture has been passed against the publisher of a newspaper sub-clause (2) of Clause 10 provides that no further declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 may be made in respect of the newspaper without the permission of the local Government. Clauses 11 and 12 provide penalties for keeping or using a printing press and for publishing a newspaper when security has been required but not deposited.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE.

Clauses 15 to 18 are supplementary to clauses 3 to 12, and are intended to defeat various ways of evading these clauses as by use of duplicating devices which are not printing presses, by broadcasting of newspapers in respect of which no declaration is made under Press and Registration of Books Act 1867. Procedure in these cases is more summary. Clauses 19 to 22 give power to seize objectionable documents which are in circulation. Similar provisions already exist in Sections 99-A of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in Sections 27-A and 27-B of the Indian Post Office Act 1898. But these relate chiefly to seditious documents and do not affect much of matter described in sub-clause (1) of Clause 4. Clauses 23 to 27 reproduce Sections 17 to 21 of the Indian Press Act 1910 and provide for a reference to the High Court in cases of forfeiture ordered under Clauses 4, 6, 8, 10 and 19.—A.P.

Assailants On The Brain.

BRITISH YOUTH SHOT DEAD BY MILITARY OFFICER

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Mr. Donald Clark, aged eighteen, an Englishman, son of Mr. Clark, sub-editor, "Civil and Military Gazette" has been shot dead in the up Bombay Mail near Saharanpur. Clark entered in the small hours of morning a first class compartment in which was sleeping Lt. Sheehan, who it will be remembered, was wounded on July 23 when Lt. Hext was killed near Bhusaval. It is supposed that Lt. Sheehan thinking that Mr. Clark was an intruder shot at him thrice with a revolver and killed him outright.—A.P.

ON WAY TO JOIN FATHER.

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Mr. Donald Clark was on his way from Mussoorree to Lahore to join his father. After the incident, his body was removed to hospital. Information about the tragedy was communicated to his father who had already left for Saharanpur.—A.P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR SHOOTING CASE.

Three Accused Sentenced To Death.

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Sessions Judge, sentenced to death, Durgadas, Ranbir Singh and Chamanlal, three accused in the Governor Shooting Conspiracy Case.—A. P.

MURDER OF POLICE CONSTABLE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A constable named Ramsebak Dobey, of Cossipore Thana, was murdered near Dum-Dum station. Eastern Bengal Railway, yesterday, by a prisoner, whom the constable was escorting to the Thana. The prisoner was arrested by the constable at about 2-30 a.m. for being drunk and disorderly. After the arrest the head constable of the Thana arrived and the two policemen left for the Thana with the prisoner.

The head constable accompanied the constable upto the junction of South Sinthi Road and Seven Tanks Lane and then left for his beat. As soon as the head constable went away the prisoner drew a knife and attacked the constable without any warning inflicting three injuries The constable died almost instantaneously.

A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police, for the arrest ofthe assailant whose name is said to be Baktiar Peshawari.—A.P.

Poona.—Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, President, and members of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona, were At-Home on Monday evening to Sayed Mahommed Padshah Saheb, member of the Council of State and delegate to the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

KING'S MESSAGE

Reductions In Royal Grants

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Desiring to participate in the reduction of national expenditure, King George has sent a message to the Prime Minister that he intends to reduce the Civil List expenditure by £50,000 while the emergency lasts. The Prince of Wales has also informed the Premier that he will contribute £10,000 from his income for the same purpose.

The King, in the course of his letter to Mr. MacDonald, points out that it is not easy to reduce the Civil List without sacrificing some State functions or throwing out of employment numbers of His Majesty's servants; but after careful consideration he has come to the conclusion that by the most rigid economy it is possible to reduce it by £50,000. His Majesty adds that other Members of the Royal Family are all desirous of reductions in their grants during the crisis.

The King's Civil List amounts to £470,000 a year. His Majesty also receives an income of £60,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Prince of Wales is making a personal gifts as his income of £70,000 is derived solely from the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. MacDonald, replying, says that all sections will be heartened by the Royal example.—Reuter.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL

Objects And Reasons

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Foreign Relations Bill introduced by Mr. Howell in the Assembly:—

It is a recognised principle of international law that States in their relations with other States are responsible for acts committed by persons within their jurisdiction. In accordance with this principle the most modern systems of law have made provision for the punishment of libels against the heads of foreign States. The English Common Law punishes such libels on the ground that they imperil the peaceful relations of His Majesty's Government with foreign States. Under the existing law of British India, however, powers are lacking to enable Government to discharge this international responsibility, and of late, a certain section of the Indian press has embarked upon a campaign of propaganda against the present ruler of an adjoining and friendly State and has given utterance to the inflammatory appeals of a rival claimant in a manner scarcely consistent with the Government's obligations of neutrlity and non-interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, the independence and integrity of which His Majesty's Goverment have by treaty undertaken to respect. The existing Government, in at least one other friendly adjoining country has also been made an object of attack.

BRINGING INTO LINE WITH ENGLISH LAW.

The Bill is intended to bring the Indian law into line with the English common law. It reproduces Ordinance IV of 1931 which was promulgated in April last. It provides a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment and fine for the publication of statements likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with any friendly State but restricts the initiation of proceedings to complaint by or on behalf of Government. It also applies the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and of the Indian Post Office Act 1898 relating to the seizure of offending documents and it supersedes but continues the operation of Ordinance IV of 1931.—A. P.

The Kerala Yuvak Sangham Conference which was announced to be held on 14th and 15th instant is postponed. This was necessary to suit the programme of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President-elect.

WORKING COMMITTEE RATIFIES GANDHI-WILLINGDON AGREEMENT

Move To Improve Lot Of Textile Works

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

The Working Committee commenced work this morning at 8-30 within closed doors and adjourned at 11-30. Meanwhile the following resolutions were given to the Press by the Secretary:

The Working Committee having considered the facts and circumstances that have arisen since it passed its resolution on August 13th 1931 in Bombay deciding that the Congress should not participate in the Round Table Conference, and in particular the agreement dated 27th August entered into by Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress and the representatives of the Government of India in Simla, as contained in the communique issued by the Government and the letters attached thereto, and having heard the President thereon, confirms the said Agreement and further ratifies the action of the President on behalf of the Committee in an emergency which did not permit the calling of a meeting of the Committee in time to deal with the new situation that had arisen.

SYMPATHY WITH WORKERS.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Committee on textile mills and treatment of workers passed on 13th August, the Committee authorises the Textile Mills Exemption Committee to ask such mills as are working more than ten hours a day, to adopt a ten hour day. Those mills which have reduced the wages of their operatives should be asked to restore those wages. In case of non-compliance with this request, after due notice and opportunity have been given, the Exemption Committee is further authorised to remove their names from the list of approved mills.

The Committee meets again at 2-30.

REJOINDER TO GOVT. REPLY

Discussion In Working Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Though the Working Committee's procedings took place in secrecy, it is understood that after transacting some official business, the Committee considered complaints about the difference that has arisen between the parties of Mr. Sen Gupta and Subhas Chandra Bose over the work of the Bengal Relief Committee. Sjt. Aney also related his experience of dissensions between the two sections of Bengal Congressmen.

REJOINDER TO GOVT.

It is understood that the Committee will publish a crushing rejoinder to Government's answer of the Congress charge sheet which has been prepared in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees.

SEVA DAL ORGANISATION.

The Committee is also understood to have considered contriubutions which should be made by the Provincial Committees towards the Seva Dal Organisation and more about it will be considered today. It is understood that Seva Dal members will be allowed to be members of no other political organisation except the Congress. This has however raised the question, whether they can be members of Youth Leagues. The grave question arising out of the delicate situation in the United Provinces and N. W. Frontier will be considered to-day at length. It is believed that the Committee will not finish before the 10th instant.

CLEAR CASE FOR SATYAGRAHA

"Atmosphere Of War, Not Truce"

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

"The situation is getting from bad to worse. There is an atmosphere of war, not truce. Government officers are not reconciled to the observance of truce terms. They continue harrassing Congressmen. Police is agressively interfering with the ordinary activities of the Congress."

This was the opinion expressed by the members of the Congress Working Committee to a representative of the Associated Press who interviewed them this morning.

They said that there was a clear case for defensive Satyagraha in several places but they were hesitating to ask for permission for such a step simply because they had an overwhelming desire not to create any unpleasant situation when Mahatma Gandhi had gone to London. But in case things became intolerable they would be forced at any moment to resort to defensive Satyagraha.

One member complained against the action of the Collector of Chittor in the Madras Presidency who had prohibited meetings and prevented flying of National Flags and stopped peaceful picketing. Another member complained against the continuance of the punitive police and collection of punitive tax in Amritsar District.

The Congress Working Committee meets again this morning and will consider the question of alleged breaches of truce terms. It is understood that yesterday it discussed minor matters. The Committee is expected to finish to-day the bulk of the business.

A public meeting will be held to-night when the members of the Working Committee will speak.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

Prominent Arrivals

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 8.

The Congress Working Committee meets here this afternoon in the building of Gujarat Vidyapeeth. Messrs. Nariman and Aney arrived here this morning and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Ansari and Babu Rajendra Prasad will arrive in the afternoon. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya, though not a member of the Committee, has been invited to be present. Dr. Hardikar has arrived here in connection with the meeting of the Central Board of Hindustan Seva Dal which will prepare a scheme for Seva Dal, including a scheme for women's central volunteer organisation and place it before the Working Committee of the Congress for its approval.—A.P.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN DEAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 8.

Mr. Vishvanath Gangadhar Ketkar, a prominent pleader and Congressman, died this morning of heart failure at the age 57. Mr. Ketkar was the son-in-law of Lokamanya Tilak and was a member of the Municipality for many years. He was elected twice its president. There was an imposing funeral procession. The Municipal schools and offices were closed as a mark of respect and the Bar Association passed a resolution of condolence under the presidentship of the District Judge.

MODEL MILLS AND WORKERS' DEMANDS.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

Owing to the effotrs of Mr. Shaha, Director, Labour and Industries, C. P., the Management of the Model Mills, Nagpur are considering the demands placed before them by the Textile Union. There will be a meeting of the Textile Union officials and Mill Authorities to-morrow in the Director's Office when the demands will be discussed.

Nawab Sir A. S. Khan On R. T. C.

ALIGARH, Sept. 9.

The Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan, Home Member, U. P. Government handed over charge to Hon. Nawab Sir Mohammad Muzammiluh Khan of Bhikampur to-day. Sir Ahmad Said Khan is arriving in Bombay on the 11th and will sail for England by S.S. "Maloja" on the 12th.

Interviewed by a press representative Sir Ahmad Said Khan said he was very optimistic as to the result of the Round Table Conference. The minorities, he thought, should rest assured that their rights would be safeguarded, as the Government was committed to that and that the British Government was bound to protect them.—A. P.

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